THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Times and Tides of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Railway Travel and Transit Conveyances; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Western, and Southern India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,042—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-0	7-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-0	7-6
20-0	12-0		20-0	12-0
25-0	13-6	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25-0	13-6
25-0	15-0		25-0	15-0
24-0	12-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Lafit.	24-0	12-0
36-0	20-0		36-0	20-0

C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret is the largest, and rank as the finest in Bombay.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
P.L. ORIENTAL	6329 1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
" SIAM	3041 500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.L. CLYDE	4138 903	J. L. Pardit	21st "
" SIAM	3034 500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	(3532 1100)	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
" SIAM	3041 500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.L. BUTLEY	4355 800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
P.L. ASSAM	3038 500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
P.L.A. MASSILIA	4918 1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
" SIAM	3041 500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
P.L. PEKIN	3929 600	P. Harris	18th "
" ASSAM	3038 500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
P.L. MIRZAPORE	3913 600	R. Harvey	2nd May
" SIAM	3041 500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
P.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029 700	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
P.L.A. COROMANDEL	4000 500	L. Reeves	23rd "

The steamers marked P L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
" Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011 1000	A. W. Adamson	13th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500 1000	E. Stewart	13th Apr.
PENINSULAR	6501 1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
PEKIN	3929 600	P. Harris	13th Feb.
MIRZAPORE	3913 600	R. Harvey	27th Feb.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029 700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
TYNEMOUTH	4300 600	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.

In addition to the above a CALCUTTA STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (outside Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORNEO	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Janv. 18, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	21st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 180

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	1 200	650	15th March,

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Feb. 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L. ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	13th Feb.
L. HISPANIA	3330	Blight	25th "
M.L. ASIA	3060	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L. PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L. NUBIA	3351	T. G. Knox	26th "
L. ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
M.L. HISPANIA	3380	Blight	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked M. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort or first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
[illegible]	[illegible] N. Jones	3,600	400	15th Mar. 90

[illegible] good accommodation for a limited [illegible] at moderate rates, but carries no

[illegible] Buck | 4,100 | 500 | 13th Apl. 90

[illegible] specially built and adapted [illegible] trade, and carries both

[illegible] west of the Engines.

HOWARD HOUSES AND CO., Agents.
Bombay, Jan. [illegible] 1890.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

[illegible] LEADING CASES [illegible]
[illegible] RECENT DECISIONS [illegible]
[illegible] Bombay, and [illegible]
[illegible] Bombay, Jan. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 9th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Gunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 19th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD" 1,271 tons, on or about 15th February.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th February, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESSERT SERVICES.

Consisting of 18 pieces, 2 High and 4 Low Comports, and 12 Plates. The following are kept in Stock:—

	Rs.
Painted Spray Design, very neat	22
The Mallow, Hand Painted	33
Flowers and Foliage, very handsome	42
The Landscape, Hand Painted	90
Embossed Roses	120
Crown Derby, Moist Choice	250
Corn Flower Spray on White Ground	75
Crown Derby	275
Japanesque	300
And others from Rs. 18 to	150
Handled Comports, with three divisions for Butter, Cheese, and Biscuits Rs. 8 to	12
China Tete-a-Tete and Chota Hazri Sets for One, Four, Six, or Eight Persons. New Shapes and Sizes. Fresh and Artistic Designs. Consisting of Salver, Tea or Coffee Pot, Cream Jug, Sugar Basin, Cups and Saucers—	
Sets for Eight Persons, raised Flower Pattern, Gold and Blue Design, with Chocolate Border, very pretty	„ 98
Sets for six, Handsome Japanesque Pattern	„ 100
Sets for Six, Pretty and Effective Floral Design, Gilt Handles and Rims	„ 96
Sets for Six, ditto. Plated Pattern	„ 66
Smaller Sets for One or More Persons from	„ 18
Fancy Harlequin and other Ware, in a variety of Fancy Colours.	

TOILET TABLE SETS.
Consisting of Puff and Pomade Boxes, Scent Bottles, Ring Stand, Brush and Pin Trays, Candlesticks, &c.
In China and other Ware. Artistic Patterns:—

Sets of 6 Pieces, plain White with Blue Flowers	from	„ 11
Sets of 7 Do. Maroon, with Painted Floral Design	from	„ 17
Sets of 8 Do. White Gilt Edges, Painted Flowers, &c	from	„ 16

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all its branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c. &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at a trifling cost.
MARCKS AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	Rs. 800
Do. do.	10 „ „ do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 2, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „
F. TREACHER & Co.

TREACHER AND CO.'S ALBUMS

	Rs. a.
The "Lily" Album, richly illuminated pages of Lilies, Tulip, Azaleas, &c., on an Olive Tinted Ground, for Cabinet only.	
Bound in padded Morocco, Victoria size from	21 0
Do. Russia, do. „	32 0
The "British Army" Album, beautifully illustrated with thirteen choice plates, designed by Norie, representing every Arm of the Service in the Field, in Camp and on Parade.	
Bound in padded Morocco Leather, Royal Quarto size	„ 36 0
Bound in rich Russia Leather with Gold Lines	„ 62 0
The "British Navy" Album, a Companion Album to the British Army Album, has ten well executed coloured illustrations of H. M.'s Ships, Ironclads, &c., from Drawings by Norie.	
Bound in fine Morocco Leather, Royal Quarto size	„ 34 0
Bound in Russia Leather, Royal Quarto size	„ 60 0
The "Renaissance" Album, for Cabinet only.	
Bound in best Morocco, Gilt Clasps, with handsome illuminated pages, Victoria size	„ 18 0
Bound in best Russia Leather do. do.	„ 27 0
Our "Mutual Friends" Album, for Cabinet only. Has choice illuminated pages.	
Bound in Roan Leather	„ 12 8
Do. Persian „	„ 21 8
Do. Morocco „	„ 18 0
The "Dado" Album, for Cabinet only. Richly illuminated, Royal Quarto size.	
Bound in Morocco Leather from	36 0
The "Fern" Album. For Cabinet Photographs only. Beautifully illustrated with Ferns, Flowers, &c. Royal Quarto size.	
Bound in Morocco Leather from	27 0
Do. in Russia Leather, with Rich Pierced Gilt Mountings, with Shield for Crest, Monogram or Inscription. Royal Quarto size from	70 0
"Mes Amis et Mes Fleurs" Album, contains well executed coloured illustrations of choice English Flowers, with Appropriate Meanings Royal Quarto size for Cabinets only.	
Bound in Morocco from	19 0
Albums for Cabinet and C. de V. size Photographs in great variety of designs—	
Bound in Persian Leather with Ornamental Cover from	16 0
„ Russia „ „	25 0
„ Morocco „ „	29 0
„ Grained Morocco, Floral Front, and Leaves Illustrated with Floral Design from	40 0
Albums for Cabinets only; a well assorted selection, plain or illuminated, bound in Morocco, Persian, Russia, &c., &c.	
Bound in Roan, Plain, Victoria size from	10 0
„ Morocco, Ornamental Cover Victoria size from	19 0
„ Russia Plain „ „ from	22 8
„ Morocco Plain „ „ from	30 0

PHOTOGRAPH LANDSCAPE ALBUMS, SCRAP ALBUMS POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

ENGLISH MADE
BOARD-SHIP CHAIRS

	Rs. a.
Best Beech Wood—with Cane Back and Seat, strong bolt screws throughout each	9 8
Do. do. with Arms	„ 12 8
Do. do, With Arms and Leg Rest	„ 13 8
The Tennis Chair with Carpet Seat	„ 5 0
The Sandringham—with Brussels Carpet Back and Seat	„ 12 8
The "Adjustable" with strong Canvas Seats	„ 6 8
Long China Cane Chairs	„ 8 8

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS
BOMBAY.

COLD WEATHER "COVERT." "CHESTERFIELDS." OVERCOATS.

A large range of Twills, Fancy Ribbed Diagonals and Venetians, in various shades, Dew-proof. } Rs 40 to Rs. 60.

12½ PER CENT. PROMPT CASH DISCOUNT.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diffusent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.
COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 35 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above can be made to HARGHILAL DAMODERDAS MAYARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

BLUETHNER!

BLUETHNER!!

BLUETHNER!!!

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

OF

BOMBAY AND POONA

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS

FOR

INDIA AND BURMAH

FOR

BLUETHNER'S CELEBRATED GRAND

AND

COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

NEW Illustrated Price Lists have just arrived and will be supplied free on application.

AGENTS WANTED IN THE MOFUSSIL

BOOKS FOR ART STUDENTS.

	Rs. as.
Nesbitt and Brown's Hand-book, Model and Object Drawing	1 8
Poynter's Free-hand Elementary Drawing Books, 4 sets per set	0 10
Poynter's Elementary Copy Books for Children in Schools, 7 Books, per book	0 3
Rawle's Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (Scales and Pattern Drawing), per copy	0 12
Carrol's Practical Geometry for Art Students	0 12
Dennis' Second Grade Perspective (Theory and Practice)	2
Cartledge's Elementary Perspective Drawing, 4 parts per part	0 12
Poynter's Free-hand First Grade Drawing, Books in 6 sets per set	0 12
Vere Foster's Free-hand Drawing Cards, Second Grade, Ornamental, by Hulme per set	1 8

POONA, Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 „ Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 „ do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame „ 550
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves „ 00
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported „ 725
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves „ 600
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble American dampers, 7 octaves „ 700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals „ 875

*** This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made „ 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades „ 550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back „ 700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case „ 1,000

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

FLOWER TUBES, HOLDERS, EPERGNES AND FANCY CHINA, &c.

FLOWER TUBES in great variety of designs, including the following patterns:—The Howick, Boston, Ryde, Ventnor and many others. We stock the following assorted Tints:—Crystal, Blue, and Ruby; Blue and Amber Ruby; Ruby Blue and Citron; Ruby and Carrara, Ruby; Blue Citron, and Crystal; Blue and Carrara Crystal; Blue Amber and Ruby; Citron and Carrara Blue, Crystal and Ruby from 12 as. to Re. 1-8 each

FLOWER HOLDERS, EPERGNES, &c.

The latest designs on Mirrored Stands, in White Crystal, Ruby, Opalescent Blue, Citron and White, Ruby and Amber, Ruby and White, Blue and Amber Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 0

MIRROR BRACKET FLOWER HOLDERS.

For Hanging against the Wall. Ruby and Crystal, Laced White and other Patterns, from Rs. 20 to 32
Flower Troughs in White Crystal Star, Cross, Triangular, Long and other Patterns from 10 as. each.

FANCY FINGER BOWLS AND STANDS.

Stands can be used as Ice Plates, the Waverley, Turban, Crimped and many other designs, in White Crystal, Crystal and Pink Thread, Crystal and Blue, Amber Blue, Ruby from Rs. 3 0

FANCY PORCELAIN MENU TABLETS, STANDS, &c.

Plain White Porcelain Stands for Manuscript Menus Rs. 2 0
Plain White Porcelain Stands, with Border of Corn Flowers and Poppies on Cream ground, Gilt Edges Rs. 4 each.
Plain White, with Floral design, Gilt Edges, and the Words Menu and Date in Gold Letters, Rs. 4 each
Plain White, with Enamelled Ruby Border and Gold Floral Design, Gilt Edges Rs. 4 0
Plain White, with Gilt and Hand-Painted Floral Design, on Enamelled Border Rs 5 12
Ditto ditto smaller Rs. 4 0
Plain White, with Painted Floral Spray and Menu in Gilt Letter Rs. 2 12
Porcelain Guest Tablet, many pretty designs from Rs. 1-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
THE HUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton,
The most highly finished Machines in the Market.
THE "WHIPPET" CYCLES.
Spring Frame absolutely free from vibration.
Write for Price Lists to
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.
Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND

	Rs. a. per lb.
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14 „
† PEKOE	0 13 „
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12 „
† BROKEN TEA	0 10 „
† FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8 „

† In handsome leadex packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A 2-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 20 and Rs. 27 respectively. Each parcel duly insured free of all charges, including duty at sixpence per pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionate higher rates.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,

From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 Annas.

Other Nights Re. 1 unless otherwise advertised.

Admission Evenings 5 to 7-30.

TUESDAY Re. 1; Other Evenings 8 Annas.

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 6.

GRAND

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

TO

MR. H. A. SIMMONS,

(previous to his departure from Bombay.)

GREAT PROGRAMME OF

ATTRACTIONS,

ONE MILE HANDICAP BETWEEN

THE CHAMPION

OF THE

CALCUTTA SKATING CLUB

AND

MR. A. N. RIDGELY,

CHAMPION OF INDIA AND AUSTRALIA

MR. SIMMONS IN TRICK SKATING,

CONCLUDING WITH HIS WONDERFUL

FEAT OF STRENGTH, NEVER BEFORE

DONE IN BOMBAY ENTITLED

THE GIANT'S SWING

BICYCLE vs. SKATES.

One Mile. Mr. Derry Riding,

Mr. Ridgely Skating.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13,

THIRD AND LAST

GRAND SPECTACULAR.

CARNIVAL

AND BON-BON PARTY,

RS. 600 IN PRIZES

to be given,

TO SURPASS IN MAGNIFICENCE

ANY SIMILAR EVENT EVER

ATTEMPTED IN INDIA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CAPTAIN CHARLES NORMAN has THIS DAY BEEN DISMISSED from our employ.

HENRY. S. KING & Co.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1890.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 4th February, 1890, FOR SALE OR LOAN:—

CATHOLIC.

	Rs.	a.
Authority: or, A Plain Reason for joining the Church of Rome; by Luke Rivington, M.A....	2	4
Catholic Belief; by the Very Rev. J. Faa Di Bruno D.D. (paper cover, 5 annas), cloth.....	1	4
Catholic Controversy: A Reply to Dr. Littledale's Plain Reasons"; by H. I. Ryder.....	1	10
Dust: A letter to the Rev. G. Gore, M.A., by the Rev. Luke Rivington, M.A., on his book Roman Catholic Claims.....	0	5
The First Principles of Knowledge; by John Rickaby, S. J.....	3	2
Logic; by Richard F. Clarke, S.J.....	3	2
Maxims and Counsels of St. Alphonsus Liguory for Every Day in the year from the French by Miss Anna T. Sadlier.....	0	10
Offices of Holy Week, from the Roman Breviary and Missal, with the Psalms pointed for recitation or chanting and the ordinary and Canon of the Mass, and an Explanation of the Ceremonies. A new and revised Edition cloth	0	10
"What are the Catholic Claims?" by the Rev. Austin Richardson, with an Introductory Essay by the Rev. Luke Rivington	2	4
Virgin Mother, according to Theology; by the Rev. John Baptist Petitalot	6	10

HOLY WATER FONTS.

Italian Marble Font	1	10
Do. Do. Do. on plush	4	2

FICTION.

Dangerous Catspaw; by D. C. Murray and H. Murray, new Edition.....	1	10
Game of Bluff; by Henry Murray	1	4
Grandmothers Money; by F. W. Robinson	3	2
Harness for a Pair: or, Paying for One's Opinion; by James J. Ellis	1	10
Lady Grace; by Mrs. Henry Wood	2	4
Little Saint Elizabeth and Other Stories; by F. Burnett	3	2
Nether World; by George Gissing	1	4
Sforza, a Story of Milan; by W. W. Astor	3	12
Some One Else; by B. M. Croker	1	10
Sing-A-Ling Tales; by Frank R. Stockton	2	4
Zoroaster; by F. Marion Crawford	2	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beata Spes, Some Reasons for the Blessed Hope of Everlasting Life; by John Watkins Pitchford, M. A.....	3	12
Bible Illustrations from the New Hebrides: by the Rev. John Inglis, D. D., F.R.S.G.S.....	3	2
Cranford and Other Tales; by Mrs. Gaskel.....	1	0
Emerson's Essays; edited by Ronald J. McNeil, 2 vols.....	3	12
James Macdonald, Journalist; by W. Robertson Nicol, M.A.....	7	8
Marvellous Adventures and Rare Conceits of Master Jyll Owiglass; by K. R. H. Mackenzi.....	2	4
Medical Essays; by J. R. Allinson, L.R.C.P., &c.	0	10
New Review; edited by Archibald Grove, Vol, 1, June to December, 1889.....	3	3
Petland Revisited; by Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S.....	2	4
Philanthropy of God, described and illustrated in a Series of Sermons by Rev. M. P. Hughes, M. A.....	2	4
Physiology of Industry; by A. F. Mummery and J. A. Hobson.....	4	12
Pulse; by W. H. Broadbent, M.D.....	5	10
Reconstruction of Europe; by Harold Murdock, with an Introduction by John Fiske.....	5	10
Sell's Dictionary of the World Press, Advertisers' Reference Book for 1890.....	1	4
Summer Suns in the Far West; by W. G. Blatchie, D.D., L.L.D.....	1	4

YEARLY TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOKS.

Bombay. Up-country.

For Newest Books, 2 vols. a week, Rs. 12. Rs. 24.

The selection must be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly list of Books issued by the Library.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeoman of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

EVERY EVENING

4 to 12 p. m.

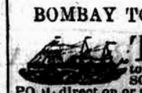
UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.

WORLD RENOWNED

MADRAS ACROBATS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDER, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.

For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c. apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLIO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Princes Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th Febry. 1890.

LADIES ASSOCIATION S. P. G.

A SALE of FANCY WORK and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, will be held at the Byculla Boy's School, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY the 6th, 7th and 8th February, from 3 to 7 p.m.

All articles marked at moderate prices.

SOUTHERN-MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE, during the year commencing 1st April 1890. Delivery will be taken at the Store Depots at Hubli, Ghorpuri, or Bangalore.

Specifications and forms of Tenders for delivery at any of the above Depots can be obtained from the Storekeeper at Hubli.

Tenders must reach the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 4th March 1890, and the covers should be headed Tenders for the Tallow and Cotton Waste.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Dharwar, 3rd February 1890.

In the matter of the last will and Testament of SETH KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Probate and administration Act 1881" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of SETH KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, (who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 9th day of February, 1886, and whose Will was proved by Messrs. GURSANDAS NATHA, Dwarkadas Damodar and Muljee Pursotam, the Executors named in the said will on the 7th day of May, 1886, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executors at No. 29 Meadow Street Fort, the office of the undersigned, their Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of March now next ensuing. And NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Kessowjee Jadowjee deceased, among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 4th day of February, 1890.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

Within five minutes drive of Station.)

NEWLY FURNISHED.

Excellent Table and Lawn Tennis Grounds.

A few rooms still available for approaching hot season.

SHIKAR AND PICNIC PARTIES ARRANGED.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, a large and commodious Bungalow at middle Colaba, facing the West, now in the occupation of J. F. Fernandes, Esq., Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, either furnished, or unfurnished a Residence in Middle Colaba, facing the West. Rent Rs. 175 furnished; or Rs. 150 unfurnished. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, a Residence in Middle Colaba, facing the west. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, spacious and cool OFFICES, SHOPS and RESIDENCES in the new Buildings on the old Secretariat Premises. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street, House Agent.

MR. NEUBERG, Meadow Street Bombay, has

FOR SALE,

STEREOSCOPIC SETS.

PATENT SLIDING HAND STEREOSCOPES,

Fitted with superior high quality lenses,

Rs. 5 each or Rs. 9 per pair.

Stereoscopic Views, artistically taken and finished assorted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

One Stereoscope given free, if 100 or more Views be taken.

BY DAY OR NIGHT,

A CONSTANT SOURCE OF PURE DELIGHT.

"THE SHIKARI" FITTED TIFFIN BASKET.

Fitted for one ..... Rs. 22 each.
" two..... " 40 "

LUNCHEON BASKETS.

		Rs.	a.
A, fitted for two		18	0
B, " two		24	0
C, " three		30	0
D, " four		48	0

OFFICERS' "SERVICE" CANTEENS.

IN WICKER BASKET, WITH STRAP AND LOCK,

Contains everything necessary for the immediate

COOKING, SERVING and CONSUMING of a meal.

Rs. 40 each.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS,

Fitted with wicker basket, stout leather strap and buckle, and patent lock.

Light, Strong and Durable.

	Rs.	as.
27 in. long, each.....	27	0
30 "	30	0
33 "	33	0

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. Whatmough, Bombay 3rd Section, 2 ins. space 4 postage free.

NOTICES,

PUBLIC MEETING.

Bombay, 21st January 1890.

THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,—Please call a Public Meeting of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY for the purpose of arranging a suitable reception for H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

The Meeting to be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, 7th February 1890 at 5-15 p.m.

We are, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully.

Lyttelton H. Bayley.	F. Forbes Adam.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.	Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
H. Curwen.	J. B. Sleigh.
Peroshaw M. Mehta.	M. C. Turner.
A. F. Beaufort.	E. C. K. Ollivant.
Varjeevandas Madhavdas.	John Stiven.
G. W. Rughton.	R. M. Sayani.
Rienzi Walton.	Sorabjee S. Bengalee.
L. R. W. Forrest.	Muncherjee N. Banajee.
Muncherjee C. Marzban.	Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee.
Vishvandas Atmaram.	W. S. S. Bisset.
Kalikoaro N. Kabraji.	

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby give notice that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd Feb, 1890.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1889, will be paid to Registered shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 10 Proximo, at the offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

Bombay, 29 January, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the supply and delivery at Aden of 12,000 MANGALORE TILES, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money will be received at 12 noon on Monday the 10th February 1890.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS, CAPTAIN R. E.
Executive Engineer Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 30th Jan. 1890.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the EUROPEAN CIVIL (late Uncovenanted) SERVICES desirous of signing the Petition to be presented to Parliament on their behalf this Sessions will find, at the office of Messrs. KING KING and Co., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, blank forms for the purpose.

H. G. GELL,
Hon. Sec. *pro-tem* E. C. S. Association Bombay.

Byculla Club, 31st January 1890.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties, to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.

IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY,
No. 216, Kipon Road, Bombay.

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pashmina Cloth, Pashmina Embroidery on Pashmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & Co.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 200 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber.

Specification and Form of Tender with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

This Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, failing which, on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the Deposit, without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transactions.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd February 1890.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

1. TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (gunfire) on MONDAY the 24th of February 1890, for the supply of Clothing required for the Broad gauge Section of the Company's system during 12 months commencing 1st April, 1890.

2. Samples of suits and Cloth can be seen and particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Parel, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Clothing," and a deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. This amount will be held by the Company from the successful Tenderer as Security for the due performance of the Contract. Government Paper and other Securities must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C I. Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeepers Office, Parel, 14th Jan. 1890.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY.

PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2, 3, } SMY SPECIAL BRAND
"Alberta," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. } Manufactured from high-
"Star of India," No. 1, 2, &c., } ly flavoured Dindigal
"Lady Manilla" } Tobacco.

VERE FOSTER'S WATER-COLOUR SERIES, NEW VOLUMES, NOW READY.

BRITISH LANDSCAPE and COAST SCENERY. Eight Facsimiles of Original Water-colour Drawing by Edward Duncan, R.W.S.; numerous Pencil Outlines, and many Illustrations after J. M. W. Turner, R.A. With ample Instructions for Drawing and Painting. Cloth, 5s.

MARINE PAINTING. Eight Facsimiles of the Original Paintings by Edward Duncan, R.W.S., and a number of reproductions by works of J.M.W. Turner, R.A. With practical Instructions for Copying by an eminent Teacher. Cloth, 5s.

FLOWER PAINTINGS for BEGINNERS. Twelve Studies from Nature, executed in a bold and simple style, with Lessons in Sketching and Colouring, and many Outline Sketches. By ETHEL NISBET. Cloth, 4s.

London: Blackie and Son, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARMOR treatment by local absorption, the only cure without stimulants, drugs or Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARMOR REMEDY & Co., 245 High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Hell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Possnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. H. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld. BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.

Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

LOANS OF RUPEES 100 and upwards granted on the security of GOVERNMENT PAPER JOINT STOCK SHARES and JEWELLERY at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.

All Communication REMITTANCES should be addressed "to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK," LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1871, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS containing MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. GOODS on the RUNDERS and KHOKHRIS Oil also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1883	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,195,973	3	1881	£4,672,290	5 1
1876	£3,492,960	1 4	1886	£5,672,040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronized by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters, quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£25 "
GREYHOUNDS	£20 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
SKYE TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS AND SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply to

MR. CHARLES SPENCE, LATE OF THE MANTON KENNELS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

Custom House Road,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS

OF

CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey.
ARDENAIGH Whiskey.
GLEN MUCHKIN Whiskey.
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauternes, and Burgundies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Co.'s premises, rate, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Hummum shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL

ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA

IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the

MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

FOR SAL

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Cash Rates.
[illegible]		Rs.			
[illegible]	20,000	200	All	25 p.c.	275
[illegible]	12,000	100	All	10 do.	155
[illegible]	10,000	100	All	24 do.	203
[illegible]					
[illegible] BANKS.	6	20			
[illegible] Bank	20,000	100	All	9 do.	125
[illegible] Shanghai	50,000	$125	All	...	455
[illegible] Bank	25,000	250	125	5 do.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 4½ per cent ...	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,55)
B. B. & C. I. R. 5 per cent and 5 per cent	...	£ 10	...	at 5 p.c	42)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown ...	2,000	200	200	} 10	215
[illegible] Fire & Co., Ld.	1,000	150	150	} p.c.	185
[illegible] Co., Ld.	2,000	300	100	Rs. 15	145
[illegible] Co., Ld.	600		135	Nil	95
[illegible] Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		60	0	6 p.c.	60)
[illegible] Flour Mill Co.	1,250	500	500	10 p.c.	62)
[illegible] Ice Co., Ld. ..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80
[illegible] Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	2,1 0
[illegible] Co. (1st Issue) ...	2,000	62	45	Rs.	775
[illegible] Shares			...	p.c.	100
[illegible] Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	93
[illegible] Mills, Ld. ...	2,000	100	100	Rs.	5
[illegible] Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 a)
[illegible] and Northern Bank, Ld.	1,250	200	200	—	177
[illegible] & Co., Ld. ...	500	100	47	—	40
[illegible] Co., Ld.					
[illegible] Co., Limited ...	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
[illegible] Co., Limited ...	12,000	25	25	...	4½
[illegible] Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	7
[illegible] & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	200	200	Rs. 20	250
[illegible] & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	7
[illegible] Hotel Co. ...	200	10	10	12 p.c.	20
[illegible] Foundry ...	100	100	100	...	6
[illegible] Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
[illegible] Kosh Assn.	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	9
[illegible] Canning Co.	4,000	100	1000	Rs. 20	365
[illegible] Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	5	85
[illegible] & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
[illegible] & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
[illegible] Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	90
[illegible] Co., Ltd. ...	10,000	25	200	Rs. 5-8	12
[illegible] & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 25	4,200
[illegible] & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	...	Rs. 10	15
[illegible] India Flour Mill	1,000	1	125	Nil	37
[illegible] & Co.	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	625
Bezwangore City P. & M. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,325	1,000	1,000	...	1200
Albert Edward Mills			60	R	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,340	100	100	2	77
Atlas Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	530	...	325
Ahmedabad Glaning	700	1,000	1,000	...	...
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	...	...
Arbuthnot S. & M. Co.	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	...
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	4 0
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	60	50	Rs. 22	485
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	60	60	Rs. 20	400
Bombay National Mfg. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	...	525
Bunny & United S. & W. Co.	90	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	625
Bezar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,75	2)	20	Rs. 0	130
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,50	5)	50	Rs. 55	860
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	7,0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	965
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,00	70	70	Rs. 2)	95
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	60	50	Rs. 1	630
Dharamsi Mills	1,50	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	160
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,00	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	490
Dhuns Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	90
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	50	50	Rs. 11	570
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	480
Gordon S. & M'g. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	112
General Gleaning & Mfg. Co. Limited ..		1,00	1,00	...	...
General S. & W. Co., Limited S. & W. Co., Ld.	420	1,00	1,00	...	...
Hope Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	730
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	50	...	515
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	575	Rs. 37	725 xm
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 10	705
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 5)	950
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,50	60	6	Rs. 2	420
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,00	25	25	Rs. 1	225
James Greaves Mill	1,25	5	5	Rs. 2	650
Kaiser Alf S. & W. Co., Ld., Original...	600	5)	1	...	10
Increased ...	1,485	25	2	Rs. 1	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld...	...	900	1,000	...	625
Jowraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	85)
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	670
Khatrow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	555
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	60	1,00	Rs. 50	790
Leopold S. Bleaching	2,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S. ...	600		1,000	Rs. 100	1,95)
Mahalmi S. & W.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	400
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	10
Manager S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	105
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,20	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,560
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,1224
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	615
National S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	...	95
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12)	350
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,06)
Prince of Wales S. ..	1,250		125		11
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Rajpur Mfg. Co., Ld. ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5)	1,060
Sasoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,09
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	50)	...	50)
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 6)	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	65	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3)	85)
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	265
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	270
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4)	630
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	...	250
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	37)
Veeramgamm S. & Mfg	800	600	500	...	...
Vembakuker Laxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	...	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1	1,000		Rs. 25	445

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	325
Empire Fire	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	80
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,05
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,709

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co....	100	600	600	Rs. 20	...
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
Ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 15	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	...	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,325
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 20	505
Harvey & Sahapathy Khangaum Cotton s Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370 x
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	180
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,260	500	500	Rs. 45	512
New Indian Press....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	85
New P. of W. Press..	600	500	All	Rs. 40	320
Sahapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	50)
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400		250		60)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th February, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29 960
Temperature of the Air	76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·8
Dew Point	61·6
Relative humidity of Air	·611
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	84·2
Maximum do. do (read at 8 a.m.).....	67·6
General Direction of Wind.*.....	N, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	242

* From midnight to midnight.

THE scheme, of which official notice was given last November, for incorporating a company with powers to construct a railway over three miles in length, commencing by a junction with the London and South-Western Railway near Wimbledon, and terminating in Sutton, near the site of the proposed cemetery (to authorise which a bill has been deposited) has been abandoned by the promoters, and will not therefore be further proceeded with. In connection with this railway, it was proposed to form a junction with the recently opened Wimbledon and West Metropolitan Railway, and running powers would also have been sought into Wimbledon station. With the exception of the junction with the Wimbledon and West Metropolitan Railway, the proposed line, now abandoned, was identical with the "Sutton and Wimbledon Railway" scheme for which a bill was deposited in 1888, but withdrawn in the early part of that Session.

THE ALBION SOAP AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure emollient, and especially beneficial to the complexion especially where the skin is delicate or has become roughened by exposure to sun, wind, or dust. It never irritates, and leaves the skin soft, healthy and transparent. Sold by all chemists. Agents: Pestonjee Cowasjee & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Wilson College Literary Society, 5-30 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, at 5-45 p.m.

Natural History Society, 6-15 p.m.

Depot Dance, Colaba.

Switchback Railway.

Columbia Skating Rink, 2 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Chatto's Grand Circus.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clio (s), from Hull; Kavori (s), Mangalore; Serintang (barque), Bangkok; and King Arthur (s), Mangalore.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Malpomene (s), for Trieste, &c.; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Huzara (s), London; Karagola (s), Karachee; and Carola (German man-of-war), Zanzibar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clio entered and the s. s. Labourdonnais and the s. s. Huzara left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Melpomene left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 1st February, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 85,389 in receipts.

LITERARY SOCIETY MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Wilson College Literary Society will be held at the Wilson College Hall, at 5-30 p.m. to-day; the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, presiding.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on Monday, terminated last evening.

THE PARSI CRICKET TEAM.—The members of the Ripon Club gives to-morrow (Friday) evening, a dinner to the Parsi cricketers in honour of the victory which they achieved in the match with Mr. Vernon's team last week.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms in 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—"Indian Cattle," by Mr. J. H. Steel, A.V.D.; and "Description of a new butterfly," by Mr. L. de Nicoville.

ACCIDENT.—Govind Balloo and Sewa Raju, labourers, were engaged digging an excavation at Daravi on Tuesday last, when the former got his left leg fractured, and the latter his right leg severely injured, by the sides of the excavation suddenly giving way, and falling upon them. The two men are at present under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Mahadoo Pandoo, aged 30 years. Deceased while smoking in his master's shop on Monday evening suddenly took ill, and was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Tuesday. The verdict was that the death of Mahadoo Pandoo was caused by apoplexy.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at the Morgue, respecting the death of a Mahomedan, whose dead body was found floating in a well in the compound of a bungalow at Tardeo, on Tuesday evening. The body which was much decomposed, appeared to be that of a labouring man. There were no marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at 5-45 p.m. this day, at the Esplanade Bandstand.

Polka.....Farfadet.....Fahrbach.
Overture ...Oberon .....Weber.
Valse.....Dolores .....Waldteufel.
Selection ...Lucia de Lammermoor...Donizetti.
Gavotte.....Willkommen .....Kluge.
Quadrille ...Olympia.....Williams.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN INCORRIGIBLE SON.—A youth, named Harkison Davidas, was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court by Police Constable Wilson, charged with the theft of certain gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 550 from his father, Davidas Vithudas. He had committed several previous thefts, and upon this occasion his father felt that he must press the charge. It appeared that he had stolen the property, and sold it to a Marwarree, who being suspicious, on account of the prisoner's manner, gave information to the police, which led to the man being arrested. He was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A TRAM CAR CONDUCTOR.—The case in which a man named P. F. Bandara was accused of obstructing and assaulting a tramway car conductor in the execution of his duty, the circumstances of which have already appeared in these columns, came before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday for disposal. Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne on behalf of the Tramway Company, appeared for the prosecution. His Worship, in delivering judgment, remarked it had been conclusively proved that the accused had been going about endeavouring to intimidate and suborn the witnesses for the prosecution, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25,—Rs. 20 for the assault, and Rs. 5 for obstruction.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Vully Ismail, and Kalloo Cassum, two Mahomedan lads, aged respectively 14 and 13 years, were yesterday charged by Constable Wooden at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a pair of shoes, valued at Rs. 1-4, the property of Cassum Moosa, from his residence at Girgaum, on Tuesday last, and also with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. The two boys were arrested by a policeman, while endeavouring to dispose of the stolen pair of shoes in the native town. They subsequently pointed out the complainant's house from whence they had stolen the shoes. The two accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, were convicted and ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

PROFESSOR CHATER'S CIRCUS.—For some time past this circus has been widely patronised by the natives of Bombay. The entertainment is a varied and attractive one. In addition to equestrian feats performed by Hindu youths, there are a few European *artistes* of both sexes, whose appearance in a native circus lends additional interest to the local visitors. Those who have witnessed the performances pronounce them remarkable, especially considering the fact that the proprietor is a Hindu, who has shown his wonderful enterprise by not only improvising a circus on his own account, but by training horses, dogs, monkeys, tigers, and elephants himself, unaided by any European professional man. With characteristic large-heartedness he has admitted one after another of the hands of almost all the local mills in the city for a nominal charge of four annas a head. The circus will be continued for two weeks more, during which time those who have not seen it, are recommended to take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

MANY writers in the Russian Press just now find matter for abstract discussion under such headings as "The English in Egypt," "Egypt under British Domination," "The British Viceroyalty in Egypt," &c. An article in the *Odessa Gazette* says: "Egypt is to-day to all political intents and purposes a British colony. Without a war it would now be impossible to expel the intruders. That the English will ever voluntarily vacate the land of the Pharaohs we altogether decline to believe. Formerly French influence was all-powerful at Cairo. The decline of that influence is directly attributable to the apathetic supineness of the French Government and of the French Consul-General in Egypt. True, France made England's work in Egypt as difficult as possible for a time, but the Republican Government, continuously occupied with serious home affairs, abandoned the struggle with the English for the domination of the Egypt. With the exception of the Egyptian officials dismissed by the English Consul-General, the Egyptians on the whole respect the indirect regime of England at Cairo. But how long is the comedy of this dual government for the same nation to endure? All Europe knows that Sir Evelyn Baring, euphemistically styled British Consul-General, directs from behind the coulisses the whole machinery of government, and is *de facto* the British Viceroy of Egypt." Our Odessa correspondent thinks the ulterior object of the writing of these articles is to impress upon England the future inevitability of her annexing Egypt, and to hint at Russia's acquiescence for the consideration of a certain freedom with regard to the Bosphorus.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD REAY.

The *Gujaratí* remarks:—"Short time hence Lord Reay will leave for his native land after five years of glorious career. His tenure of office has been full of arduous and painful trials, but fruitful of good to the whole Presidency in every department of administrative and educational activity. As Lord Ripon's high moral character and unaffected sympathy with the people produced a new awakening throughout the length and breadth of the country, so has Lord Reay's regime added a fresh impetus to the moral, educational, and administrative life of this Presidency. His Excellency's administration has also attracted the attention of the other Presidencies also, and already a hearty vote of national gratitude has been accorded to him. We are, therefore glad to see it announced in the *Bombay Gazette* that a committee has been already formed of several leading persons in Bombay with the very object. We shall, however, the committee ought to be still larger and more representative than it seems to be. This presidency owes a deep debt of gratitude to His Excellency, and we hope an earnest effort will be made throughout Western India to raise equal to the importance of an occasion such as is hardly to be expected perhaps for the next fifty years.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—The Vice-Chancellor's address at the Convocation of the Bombay University was a record of useful work, and His the work done during the year under review was solid, though unpretentious. It is a relief to turn to this plain business statement from the annual exhibition of academic stilts and forced eloquence to which the public have been accustomed, more perhaps in other presidencies than our own. But plain as is the narrative of events, and business like the reports under section, plain diction is by no means wanting in grasp and in appreciation of the growing wants of the University. We hope our young graduate alone was able to follow the concluding words of Dr. Mackichan's address: unless they realise the force of these words they cannot be expected to enter into the spirit of his generous exhortation. In the Chancellor's remarks many will welcome his approval of the suggestion for a Board of Studies. This proposal has been made time after time, in and out of the Senate. We believe there are practical difficulties in the way of its adoption; but none of these is insuperable. The object to be gained is so important that we should like to see a serious effort made to overcome the difficulties.

The *Native Opinion* says:—Tuesday's convocation was the last of its kind under Lord Reay's presidency, but the introduction of technical education with which his name is associated, will be as enduring a landmark of his education work as that of his predecessors. Technical education is a new plant whose watering, we have no doubt, Lord Reay will recommend with all the anxiety and care of a father, to his successor. Every convocation ceremonial is accompanied by no less an exhaustive exposition of our educational progress than the departmental report, and the learned Vice-Chancellor's speech from that stand-point of view, is both admirable and suggestive. Without entering into the dry bones of statistical detail, we may undertake to say that the work done is so far satisfactory.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—There was some heart burning and some shaking of the head on the appointment of the Rev Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. Others may have had a better claim to the exalted place; but if intellectual capacity, broad sympathies and educational experience were alone to be considered, the choice of the Principal of the Free General Assembly's Institute was a very happy one. His speech at the Convocation of the University on Tuesday last may be taken as an indirect vindication of his selection for the Vice-Chancellorship. For the speech was worthy of himself, and worthy of the occasion.

MR. VERNON'S CRICKET TEAM IN BOMBAY.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—In the victory of the Parsi cricketers of Bombay, their friends may find an additional argument in favour of their enrolment as volunteers. The victory is as complete as it is opportune, and we are glad to find so many English friends acknowledging this in generous terms. We are bound to admit, at the same time, that Mr. Vernon's Team had to play somewhat under a disadvantage. They made a gallant fight of it throughout, and played in right good humour. And they have no need to be cast down under defeat from their brave and hospitable rivals. If they have a chance in future, let the English Team try to retrieve their fortunes at Bombay.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—While fully appreciating the significance of the victory of the Parsis, we may be allowed to express a hope that success will not spoil them. If Parsi cricketers were to go on as they have begun, they will, besides stimulating the development of the physical capabilities of the Parsis, which do need a great deal of development, afford some evidence of the capacity of their race ever to strive onward and upward by an exercise of sturdy virtues. The other races of India are following in their wake and will, no doubt, do all in their power to emulate the example of their neighbours, and, therefore, there should be no resting on their oars,—we are not here simply talking of cricket—if the Parsis were to maintain their predominance, unchallenged and unsurpassed.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—These distinguished Cricket guests have met with a hearty and cordial reception at the hands of the Parsi Reception Committee and we may say of the Parsi community. Their conduct in the Cricket field will teach our youth a splendid example. Their scientific batting and fielding, and their very accurate bowling, coupled with their thoroughly manly behaviour towards their opponents, even when the odds were quite against them, show that cricket is looked upon as a noble game to be played with the greatest enthusiasm yet in a most liberal and gentlemanly and friendly spirit. Having said so, much we may offer a word of friendly advice to our young friends. Let them not be elated with their success, but strive more to win fresh laurels. Practice makes perfect. That is the adage to be borne in mind. Let them by all means bear their success with modesty, but all the same let them learn the lessons which even this victory has shown. For it should be remembered that success has as many lessons to learn as a crushing defeat.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT KNIGHT.

The *Indian Spectator* thinks:—The sad news of the death of Mr. Robert Knight, at Calcutta, ought to excite even livelier feelings of regret in Bombay than in the eastern Presidency and capital; for it was here that he entered the line of public journalism for which nature had so eminently fitted him, and it was here that he, during the political crisis created by the mutinies of 1857, rendered the most signal services to the cause of justice and good Government. His policy was not pro-native, as alleged by some of his countrymen; but it was just, and wise, and humane. It is true that he was denounced by his angry countrymen for guiding, instead of being led away by their feelings at the time, and his journal was called a 'Pandy paper'—being the name by which the mutineers in the Bengal army were known; but then he was in good company, for he was only supporting the policy of the 'Pandy Peer,' that is 'Clemency Canning,' the last Governor-General and first Viceroy of India. The Bombay public marked their appreciation of his public services with the presentation of an address and a purse when he went home for a time, in 1864.

Says the *Gujerati*:—The death of Mr. Robert Knight, Editor of the *Statesman* in harness at the age of seventy, removes from the journalistic world a unique character, whose loss will be keenly deplored not only by men of his craft and cloth, but also by those outside the circle in which he distinguished himself. It looks rather strange that one who came out to India as a merchant, died as an editor universally respected and loved for the strength and individuality of his character, for his unvarying industry and patience and for keen devotion to his duty which fell to him rather by accident than by design. His career has special interest for us in Bombay, because it was here that he first laid the foundation of his future success, as editor of the local *Times*. He has special claims to the gratitude of the entire native community of India.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—Firmly imbued with the belief in the principle that righteousness exalteth a nation, he never set aside his pen in order to impress at every opportunity on the rulers of the country the absolute propriety of following out that principle in practice firmly and impartially. No journalist can approach him in the variety of Indian subjects over which he had such complete mastery; while his lucid and popular style of exposition of the most abstruse subjects may be said to be unrivalled. Among Indian journalists he stood supreme, a towering personality, all alone in his glory. Such a journalist is rarely to be found in India.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Robert Knight, the Nestor of Indian journalism, so called from his being the oldest journalist in India, is dead. Though he had for the past fifteen years or so transferred the scene of his activities to Calcutta, he was first and foremost a Bombay man. It was here that he made a reputation and a name for himself. It was here that in the stormy days of the Mutiny, when almost all his brother editors, seized with the general panic, started a wild cry of wholesale revenge and extermination, he raised his all but solitary voice for justice and mercy.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—35 cases stout, Jamsetji Nowroji; 31 cases stout, Pestonji Manockji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—A qr casks whisky, Thomson and Taylor; 107 cases whisky, Rustomji Hormasji.

Britannia s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—5 cases whisky, Manockji Jamsetji.

FROM LONDON.

Massilia s—15 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, S H Batlivalla; 5 qr casks wine, Jamsetji Nowrojee.

Govino s—25 drums turpentine, A Samsoodin; 3 cases polished plateglass, T Jewanji; 200 kegs redlead, The Bombay Co; 150 drums turpentine and 50 firkins dry paint, N Jurnfally and Co; 4 cases gunpowder and 2 cases percussion caps, M Noorbhoy.

Clan Macdonald s—1 qr cask whisky, K Ramchundra and Co.

Sutlej s—101 cases candles, N Chandabhay.

Huzara s—48 cases chronometers, &c, E Russoolje; 130 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee; 2 cases printing ink, the "Bombay Gazette."

FROM HAMBURG.

Massilia s—115 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee.

Peshawar s—3 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji

FROM TRIESTE.

Maduna s—124 packages papers, S A S Dawood.

Imperator s—44 bales papers, M A M Sharafally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—10 packages bird shots, H A Burkhalla.

Labourdonnais s—3 hogsheads claret, the R B Yacht Club.

FROM ANTWERP.

Massilia s—8 cases aniline color, Kerr Tarruck and Co.

Govino s—100 boxes candles, E Allibhoy.

Huzara s—52 cases window glass, D B Dinshaw and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Walden Abbey s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Nensey Khyras and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—28 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 340 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Khotsee Daya; 11 bales wool, T Chimandass; 505½ cwts myrabollams, Veerji Hansraj; 95 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 7 bales waste silk, A Blaschcek and Co; 95 bales wool, Jadhowji Khimji; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Tejpall Nanji; 90 bales wool, Kika Khoosal; 42 bales wool, Nursey Khutao; 49 bales wool, Burn Ashley and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Indramayo s—46 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanji; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 109 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton, T G Younger and Co; 50 bales wool, H R Guldass; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 34 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—34 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 500 tons bone meal, Alex. McKenzie.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—62 cwts gum, S M S Baboola: 11 bales goatskin, M Jaffer Joomabhoy and Co; 7 bales goatskin, S Maloobhoy and Co; 25 bales goatskin, Esmail Gangji and Co; 12 bales goatskin, M Shapoorji and Co; 450 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 10 cwts ivory, Nanabhoy Purshotom; 30 cwts gum and 1 cwts lampertree, B Shajun; 18 cwts gum, and 67 cwts olibanum Tejpal Khetsee; 55 cwts olibanum, Damji Ramjee 60 cwts gum, Dewraz Peerbhoy; 16 bales goat skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale cotton Durst and Co; 9 cwts nutmegs, H M Khetsey 18½ cwts fishmaws, S M Shaik Baboola.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clio s—210 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—55 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Indramayo s—450 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 897 cwts gingellyseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Monroe s—4,002 cwts groundnuts, and 14,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Friary s—6,000 cwts teaseed, J Fachiri; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3,004 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Wennington Hall s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—2,925 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,980 cwts wheat, 1,965 cwts teaseed, and 525 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 4,902 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Arabia s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co; 106 cwts lead, D M Currimbhoy; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 115 cwts sharkfins and 10 cwts fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, Framji, Sands and Co; 80 bales twist and 150 cwts sandalwood, Ramji Canji; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 225 cwts coplate, P F Talati; 25 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 20 cwts kismiss and 90 cwts cloves and 2 cases rosa oil, M Moolji Essabhoy; 215 cwts coplats, Quan Lun Eoos; 106½ cwts sharkfins, 52½ cwts fishmaws and 12½ cwts raisin, Abdoola Joosub.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—90 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon; 10 bales twist, A Veerjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—4 bales twist, Framji, Sands and Co; 20 bales twist, Assur Veerjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonji and Co.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 6.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

640—R. and Byrne. Rahimbhai Habibbhai vs. C. A Turner, Payne, G. and S. Part heard

633—Janardhun G. Purmanndas Vithul and another

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Re. 5.—Postage 4 annas. Bombay Gazette, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Cape and Sandemas, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pocochaw, Dispatched Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS at 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ MEHRJIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Itangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

TO RAJAHS.—FOR SALE large St. BERNARD SIRT, good Breed.—For particulars and pedigree, apply to Captain S. S. CLIO, Princes Dock, Bombay.

WALERS, WALERS, WALERS.—Auction sale of 25 Walers to the highest bidder on Saturday the 8th at Colaba opposite Tramway Stables at 5-30 p.m. See Bennett's Advertisement.

"RIPON" MAHABLESHWAR.—Mrs. Meredith (Captain Meredith) says: I like this HOTEL VERY MUCH. I think the grounds about it very pretty, and we have been very comfortable.

OUR MAPPIN'S Dessert Knives at Annas nine each, and Roger's at annas six each, can be compared with any firm; also Nevada spoons and forks warranted to wear white at very cheap Prices. SHROFF BROTHERS.

GROUND COFFEE.—Mokha Coffee Re. 1-4 Ceylon Coffee Re. 1-8 and Indian Coffee Re. 1 per lb. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. DANTRA and Co. 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED.—BOARD and LODGINGS in a respectable family for a young man engaged in business during the day. Apply stating terms to O.B. care of this Office.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd. JAMES DOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N.W.P.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 18, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "Wood" "Park Hall," "Rosy Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of from 2 to 6 bedrooms. Com ence view. Particulars Apply to Mr. COURSETJEE DADABHOY, Ripon Hotel.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A HOUSE in Madow Street, consisting of 2 floors at Rs. 75 per month, most suitable for office or residence, lately occupied by Messrs. Sydney Carleton and Co. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana. Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARCE'S, Church Gate Street.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES 2 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 2 to 20 H.P. in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, scale 1 pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

TO BARRISTERS and LAWYERS.—The address of Gentleman who inspected some GOLD BRACELET WATCHES about six weeks ago, having been accidentally mislaid, Messrs. MAROKS & Co. Ld., intimate hereby the ARRIVAL of an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of above articles, this week and which they will be pleased to show him.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
Mr. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Dispatched Twice at the Bombay Gazette Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
JUST arrived at Bombay, a SHIPMENT of 450 HORSES, selected by the well-known Importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of Upstanding Carriage Pairs, 1 cm 15 hands to 16 hands 2 in., 12 st. weight carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected, opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 2 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

WRIST WATCHES.
Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel .....from	Rs.	25
Silver	,,	Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver.....	,,	Rs. 40
14ct. Gold	,,	Rs. 55
18ct. Gold	,,	Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.
Performance and Durability Guaranteed.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, COOK-ROOM, STABLES AT PARLI HILL, BANDORA.

On SUNDAY, the 9th day of February, 1890, at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY Auctioneer, will by the order of H. O. Campbell, Esquire, put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the property hereunder described.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 3,850 square yards or thereabouts, situate on Parli Hill, near Bandora, in the Island of Salsette, in survey No. 22, subdistrict Salsette and district Thanna, and bounded on or towards the north by a new and private road lately made by the Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited, on or towards the east by a road along the top of Parli Hill, on or towards the south by land of the late Merwanjee Manockjee Seshna, and on or towards the west by land belonging to the said Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited.

Together with a newly built bungalow on the said ground charmingly situated with an excellent view, and entirely open to the sea-breeze, and containing dining-room, drawing room, morning room, two bed rooms with dress-rooms, and bath rooms attached, and a large godown, a large garden and well of good water, and also roomy coach-house, stabling for 3 horses, cook-room and ample servants' quarters.

Together with all right, easements and appurtenances belonging thereto.

The bungalow is now in the occupation of C. H. B. Forbes, Esquire, under a lease for one year from the 1st January, 1890, at a monthly rent of Rs. 110.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, 20, National Bank Building.

The Bungalow and the premises can be seen daily between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, February 6, 1890. Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

2 Quite New Safety Bicycles of Coventry best make,
1 Double Door Safe.
2 Square Pianos and 1 upright Piano.
1 Bale 300 dozen W. H. K. & Co.
10 Cases Gans Gold Brocades.
1 Case Figured Velvet.
1 Case Velvet Ribbons.
2 air guns, and invoice of music boxes.
Lot of blackwood furniture such as cabinets, drawing room chairs, cupboard, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, February 6, 1890. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Company, Limited, (in Liquidation), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole going concern in one lot with buildings, &c., on a day to be fixed hereafter. Further particulars may be obtained, from Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, and from the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 6, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 33, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES IMPORTED BY C. G. BALDOCK FROM AUSTRALIA.

On SATURDAY, 8th February, 1893, at 3-30 p. m. at Colaba opposite the Tramway stables. 25 horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date. A rare chance to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.

PARTICULARS OF THE HORSES TO BE SOLD.

Lot 1—Bay mare, I BX nr shr, 4 years, 15-1, broken to saddle and double harness.
Lot 2—Brown mare, WH or shr, 4 years, 15 hds, broken to saddle and double harness.
Lot 3—Ches geld, ID Y nr shr, 5 years, 15-1, thorough bred good horse for sky reclne.
Lot 4—Bay mare, ID Y nr shr, 6 years, 15-3, would make a good dog-cart horse.
Lot 5—Ches geld, JQ nr shr, 5 years, 16-2, broken to saddle splendid carriage horse.
Lot 6—Bay mare, DN nr shr, 5 years, 15-2, broken to saddle very fast.
Lot 7—Bay geld, SM nr shr, 4 years, 15-2, will make a good brougham horse.
Lot 8—Bay geld, 30 nr shr, 6 years, 16-2, broken to saddle will make good carriage horse.
Lot 9—Grey mare, S nr shr, 5 years, 16 hds, will make a first-class brougham horse.
Lot 10—Bay mare, BX nr shr, 4 years, 14-3, good dog-cart mare.
Lot 11—Bay geld, AS nr shr, 4 years, 15-1, good for brougham.
Lot 12—Brown mare, BX nr shr, 4 years, 14-3, will make a good hack.
Lot 13—Ches mare, IM B nr shr, 5 years, 15 hds, very showy make good brougham mare.
Lot 14—Black mare, IMO nr shr, 6 years, 14-3, stylish and good mover.
Lot 15—Grey geld, JL nr shr, 5 years, 15-1, quiet in saddle and a good hack.
Lot 16—Brown geld, WL nr shr, 5 years, 15 hds, broken to saddle make good brougham horse.
Lot 17—Bay geld, HO nr shr, 6 years, 16-3, broken to saddle.
Lot 18—Brown geld, IO off F nr shr F nr sad, 5 years, 15-3, well bred mare very fast.
Lot 19—Black geld, 2 nr shr, 4 years, 15 hds, will make a good mover.
Lot 20—Ches geld, 4 T nr shr, 6 years, 15-3, will make a good brougham horse.
Lot 21—Ches geld, BX nr shr, 5 years, 15-3, will make a good brougham horse.
Lot 22—Ches geld, G 2 nr shr, 6 years, 15 hds, a fine horse for a dog cart.
Lot 23—Grey geld, F nr shr, 4 years, 15 hds, very showy and will make first class hack.
Lot 24—Ches geld, 4 T nr shr, 4 years, 15 hds, beautiful mover and will make first class hack.
Lot 25—Ches geld, V G nr shr, 5 years, 15 hds, will make a good harness horse.

Purchasers will see the horses sold on days of the time of sale.
The horses are on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, February 6th, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5.

MONDAY'S price of 44½d. is still quoted for Bar Silver in Reuter's telegram of last evening; but according to private messages there had been a decline of ¼d., making the rate 44¼d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in each denomination at £89¼ and £71⅝, respectively. Consols were unaltered at 97⅝; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107½. Quotations from Paris come unchanged.

The Wheat and Seed Markets remained without change. Cotton in Liverpool closed steady; Surats quiet; the total Sales having aggregated only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. 6d. per lb. was still the rate for Mid-American Cotton; and prices for East Indian Cotton were unaltered all round; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher at 5 29-64d. in the nearer positions to 6 1-32d. in the most distant; while in "Fine" Broach with "Fully Good" clause, further business is reported at 5 19-32d. for March-April shipment, which is an advance of 1-32d. on Monday's rate for February-March. The day's Imports were 24,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

May Futures declined 3 points in New York yesterday, say to 10·99 cents; but the spot price was unaltered at 10 15-16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 34,000 bales; and the total figures from the opening of the season now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	34,000	27,000	21,000
Three days' do.	80,000	64,000	56,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889.....	4,938,000	4,510,000	4,641,000

Although the feeling in our local Cotton market is still decidedly quiet, business, which has again been confined to purchases of ready stuff, has been upon a rather larger scale than was the case yesterday, the purchases summing up nearly 2,000 bales, consisting chiefly of Bengals, at Rs. 185; Akola Ginned at Rs. 227; Khangaum, at Rs. 230; Julgaum, at Rs. 205; and old Dharwar at Rs. 202; and including small parcels of Indore Ginned, at Rs. 219; Nugger, at Rs. 213, and Virumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 222 per candy. Prices are quoted as before, all round.

WHEAT continues dull, and very little has been doing to-day in any description; but there has been no further change in rates.

SEEDS also have been taken to a small extent only for export, and the market is quiet at previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	6,803 bales.
Wheat	6,114 owts.
Linseed	2,285 ,,
Rapeseed.....	5,843 ,,
Gingelly	4,072 ,,
Ground Nuts.....	24,072 ,,
Castor Seed.....	1,342 ,,

FREIGHTS are firm. The Western Hall (s) has been berthed for Antwerp, for March loading, at 23s. per ton; and the Idar (s) for April, at 22s. to 22s. 6d. The Khalif (s) has also been fixed for Marseilles at 22s. 9d. for March loading; and a steamer has been taken up by speculators, in the same position, under open charter, at 24s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, following Calcutta, opened this morning at our quotations, and has remained quiet thereat throughout the day. Business has been done in forward Bills at 1s. 5 7-32 to 3-16d. for March, at 1s. 5 3-32d. to 1-16d. for April, and at 1s. 4⅞d. for June delivery, for three months' sight Credits; and some private Wire Transfer was placed at 1s. 5 7-32d. for cash; but business has been limited, and the report of Council allotments is anxiously looked for. Meantime we quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 5 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-32 1.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 5 13-32d.	,,
France do. ...	1·83½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted in the morning at 98½ for Fours for Money, and 98 11-16 to ¾ for Account; but after the Calcutta quotation of 98 5-16 had been received, the cash price gave way to the extent of ¼ per cent. at 98 ½, which was the closing rate; while 98 11-16 became the quotation for the March settlement, but with not much business passing on other line. Par is now nominally quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been rather more dealt in to-day on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip; but the movement has been downward, and we report a decline of Rs. 15 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 5 each in Bellary, Framji Petit, Imperial, James Greaves, Khatao Mucconji, and Luckmidas Khimji; of Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Queen, at our quotations. Bombay Press shares are Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 130; Muamar are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 180 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 5.—Barometer has risen in Bengal, Upper Burma, Assam, and along the foot of the hills in the North-West Provinces, and fallen elsewhere from rapidly in the Indus Valley, to briskly in the remainder of the Punjab and Central India. In all other places the changes are slight; depression advancing from Beluchistan across the Indus Valley. Cyclonic circulation of the winds is reported in Beluchistan and the western desert; and the winds all over north-western India, but particularly on the hills, are affected by depression. Temperature has generally risen, except in the Central Provinces. Weather has been cloudy in Punjab, Upper Sind, and very fine elsewhere; and no rain anywhere. Weather probably will become more cloudy in the north-west and some rain is possible most likely on the hills.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf closes at Kurrachee at 8-30 on Thursday, 6th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th Feb. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	5	19	2	32
Teheran	5	6	17	...	27
Suez	5	7	11	1	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 5th Feb. 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	5
,, Kurrachee ...	...	12	...	1
,, Madras.....	...	58	...	1

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 4.

10 p.m. ... ... 74·4

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

8 a.m. ... ... 70·3
10 a.m. ... ... 77·2
[illegible] ... ... 82·3
[illegible] ... ... 80·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MARSLAND—February 4, at Byculla, Elsie Ruth, the dearly beloved child of J. J. Marsland, aged 4 years and 10 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAWSON—January 20, at Hazaribagh, the wife of H Dawson, of a daughter.
STEVENS—January 28, at Dacca, the wife of H F Stevens, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

APCAR—BALTHAZAR—January 22, at the Armenian Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Elisha J. Mackertoom, Arratoon, youngest son of the late Thomas Arratoon Apcar, Esq. to Annie, eldest daughter of C Balthazar, Esq.
GOVAN—COOPER—January 11, at St George's, Wellington, Nilgiris, by the Rev. Frank Penny, James Lorne Govan, Captain, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, to Lily, eighth daughter of James Cooper Cooper, of Cooper Hill, Limerick, Ireland.
HEARD—WRIGHT—January 29, at the Church of the Epiphany, Cuttack, by the Rev C H Reynolds, Military Chaplain, Herbert Henry, second son of the late Charles Heard, Branch Pilot, H E I C S, to Eva Mabel Wright, second daughter of William Wright, Esq, Cuttack.

DEATHS.

O'DONEL—January 9, at Castlebar, Co Mayo, Ireland, Claudius O'Donel, M D, F R C S I, Army Medical Staff, aged 56 years.
WAKEFIELD—January 28, at Lahore, George Edward Wakefield, late a Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, and Superintendent, Malair Kotla State, aged 58 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1890.

THE death in England, at the beginning of last year, of Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, the pioneer of the electric telegraph in India, gave the compilers of the latest Administration Report of the Telegraph Department an opportunity of recalling the circumstances under which the telegraph was first set working in this country. Appended to the report is an extract from the famous Minute in which Lord Dalhousie narrated the incidents of his nine years' administration of India—an extract in which many paragraphs are obviously written by the strong hand of that strongest of all Governors-General. He begins by noting the successful working of the experimental line which the then Dr. O'Shaughnessy had laid down from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour in 1851. This was the immediate forerunner of a series of lines promptly sanctioned by the Court of Directors from Calcutta to Agra, to Bombay, to Peshawar, and to Madras. The Calcutta and Agra line was begun in November 1853, and in March of the succeeding year, the whole line of eight hundred miles was completed. This was a good beginning, and the rest of the Company's programme was executed with equal despatch. On the 1st of February 1855, only fifteen months after the commencement of the work, Dr. O'Shaughnessy was able to notify the opening of all the lines from Calcutta to Agra, and thence to Attock on the Indus, and again from Agra to Bombay, and thence to Madras—a total lineage of three thousand and fifty miles. Subsequent extensions increased it to four thousand miles in little over two years, so that Lord Dalhousie was able in his valedictory Minute to sum up the achievements of the telegraph in India in almost triumphant terms. The work had been done rapidly, but it had been done cheaply, and it had been done thoroughly. The capital charge for the line at work when Lord Dalhousie left was little more than five hundred rupees a mile, and yet we are told that the line for three-fourths of the distance from Madras to Calcutta was superior in solidity to any ever erected elsewhere, some portions, indeed, standing without a rival in the world. The difficulties of construction and maintenance which attended upon telegraph enterprise then, as now, are indicated by Lord Dalhousie in a few telling sentences; and they are summed up in the characteristically terse record that they were "such as have no existence in the civilised and cultivated countries of Europe." The records of construction and maintenance in Burma and in some of the outlying portions of the country during last year show that these difficulties have in no wise diminished during the past thirty-five years. The inauguration of the telegraph and of cheap postage in India was almost simultaneous, and it was an essential part of Lord Dalhousie's policy to make both the Post and the Telegraph as cheap a service as possible. Indian postage is still cheaper than postage at home, and eight annas was the minimum telegraph rate in India long before six-penny telegrams had been introduced in England. Lord Dalhousie took no small credit to the Indian Telegraph service in 1856 for the fact that messages which in England would be charged five shillings could in India be sent for three. Contrasting Indian rates with European he showed that whereas a message from London to Trieste would cost twenty-two shillings, a message sent the same distance in India, that is to say from Calcutta to Bombay, would cost little more than half as much. Nor had the department anything to fear in comparing its speed of transmission with that of any of the European or American lines. The strong nervous English of Lord Dalhousie sums up the achievement in words that are eloquent enough to claim quotation:—"I make bold to say," he says, "that whether if regard be had to promptitude of executive action, to speed and solidity of construction, to rapidity of organisation, to liberality of charge, or to the early realisation and vast magnitude of increased political influence in the East, the achievement of the Honourable Company in the establishment of the electric telegraph in India may challenge comparison with any public enterprise which has been carried into execution in recent times among the nations of Europe or in America itself." It is not inappropriate here to remark that these words commemorate not only the inauguration of a public work but the organisation of a public service—a service whose best work must necessarily continue to be done, as it has been done, by trained European scientists. An endeavour is being made just now to persuade the native public that those members of the European Civil Service who are claiming a recognition of their rights are virtually interlopers who are only doing on high pay what natives could as well do on low. The absurdity of this pretence becomes glaring the moment it is placed in juxtaposition with a record of the achievements of such a department as that of telegraphs.

When Lord Dalhousie left India early in 1856 he was proud to record the existence of four thousand miles of telegraphs. From that day of small things, when the construction of a telegraph between India and Europe was only a matter of statesman-like prevision, great things have grown. The lines at work in India extend over no less than thirty-three thousand miles; the miles of wire are close upon a hundred thousand. Dr. O'Shaughnessy's estimate of the receipt of his department was Rs. ten thousand rupees a month, and he spoke almost triumphantly when he stated that the receipts were in excess of that figure. Last year the monthly receipts were more than five lakhs or just fifty times what they were estimated to be in the first year of the Telegraph record. Lord Dalhousie very properly disclaimed the idea of the State making a profit out of its telegraph administration. Like the Post Office, its sole purpose is to serve the public, and if both ends are made to meet that is all that need be looked for. It is satisfactory to find, however, that the Indian Telegraph Department pays its way. The net profit last year was nearly four and a half per cent.—a fact worth bearing in mind when the capitalised expenditure on public works and communications in India is spoken of as if it were, to the last pie, debt, pure and simple. And while the department is financially in a satisfactory position, its services to the public meet with increasing appreciation. Private messages last year were in number two and a half lakhs in excess of those of the year before. It is to the credit of the administration in India that the Telegraph Department here is in advance of many European administrations in the service that it renders to the public. In England telegraphic money-orders were introduced for the first time last year, and were then started only experimentally in selected districts. In India, however, the system has been in operation for some years, and last year nearly sixty thousand telegraphic money remittances were made. Nor has England yet awakened to the necessity of having more than one class of telegraph messages. Doubtless a deferred message at a cheap rate is more suitable to India than it would be to England, where the distances are short, and slow telegraphing at half price would often be beaten by the post. The compiler of the Administration Report, nevertheless, quotes with approbation an article by an eminent Dutch telegraph functionary, advocating the division of telegrams into three classes—accelerated, normal, and low speed. The writer apparently had not sufficiently studied this subject to know that his ideas had for years been carried out in India.

One achievement of the year is deservedly put on record. During the Sikkim Expedition a telegraph office was opened at an altitude of thirteen thousand five hundred feet, which was remarkable for being the highest telegraph station in the world. Another noteworthy incident was the laying for the first time in India of ground wires during the Hazara Campaign. An interesting account is given of the operations of the field telegraph in this campaign. The field cable worked so well that the telegraph staff were always able to keep up with a column. Only twice was the Commander of the Expedition without a telegraph office in his camp. Field cables, however, are essentially temporary appliances, and one of the lessons learned on the Black Mountain was the importance of substituting an air line for them as soon as practicable. Some of the most interesting passages in the report are those which describe the interruptions to communications. An illustration of the trying conditions under which the work is often carried on is furnished in the fact that many stoppages occurred through the illness of signallers in isolated places. The area most liable to interruption is that traversed by the Indo-Siamese line, which gives land communication between Burma, Siam, and Cochin-China. The country is a trying one to live in, and the year before last, and for the greater part of last year, communications were practically suspended. In Burma telegraph maintenance is carried on under constant and special difficulties. When dacoits are out, a telegraph wire is often in serious danger, and the heavy rains and the disturbed state of the district render the task of repairing parties an unenviable one. On the whole, however, the most fruitful cause of interruption is the falling of trees in the jungle through which the wires pass. The record, indeed, is somewhat discouraging to those who hoped to obviate the inconvenience of an interruption of sea cables by the joining up of land lines in the direction of Europe. The interval between our own terminus at Chaman and the nearest point which the Russian lines touch is relatively inconsiderable. But land lines are exposed to dangers as well as cables are. Political obstacles apart, the question whether we are to have a land line to Europe is essentially an economical one; the maintenance of cables liable to a month's interruption, as both those between Bombay and Aden were for a month in 1888, being necessarily costly. General Annenkoff's railway has brought the land telegraph within easy reach of the Indian system; and the time may come when it will be possible to take advantage of the opportunity.

THE Committee of the Indian section of the Paris Exhibition met for the last time on the 16th of January under the presidency of Sir George Birdwood, the principal business being the consideration of the report drawn up by the Honorary Director, Mr. Vincent Robinson, which we reprinted yesterday. Mr. Robinson's remarks regarding the unfortunate difference between the Indian and the Mansion House Committees will cause no surprise to our readers, who were informed of the dispute when it first occurred. A correspondent who attended almost every meeting of the Indian Committee assures us that the blame for the friction which all regret does not rest entirely or mainly with the committee. Mr. Robinson hits the right nail on the head when he says:—"It was the old difficulty of want of knowledge of Indian affairs, joined with the most perfect confidence in dealing with them, which all those who really understand India so deplore, and suffer from so much in their relations with the Home Government, especially in commercial connections." The Indian Committee have done a wise thing in recommending that the gold medal awarded to the Indian Pavilion should be offered to the Indian Tea Districts Association. Without the enterprise of that body the section would not have been the success it was, and it is doubtful even if there would have been any Indian court at all. The Curator of the India Museum in London, Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., is also the recipient of a gold medal. He well deserves it, for he devoted a great deal of time to the section, apart from designing and superintending the erection of the artistic pavilion that, in spite of its bad situation, was one of the most attractive features of the British Department. Mr. Vincent Robinson, who at considerable personal inconvenience, and no little expense, took up the work, was overlooked by the French Government in its distribution of decorations to those who had helped to make the exhibition a success. However, it will be some consolation to that gentleman to know that his efforts are warmly appreciated by all who are interested in the promotion of the Indian arts and industries.

THE ill-fortune [illegible] with which the year began continues. The Duke de Montpensier, whose death is announced to-day, was not like the Duke d'Aosta a member of one of the reigning families, but, as a cadet of the younger branch of the House of Bourbon, he was connected more or less intimately with more than one royalty, throned or dethroned. Forty-four years ago he was a more interesting personage in the estimation of Englishmen than any Continental prince or potentate save one. That one was his father, King Louis Philippe, who thought he had revived Louis the Fourteenth's "there are no longer any Pyrenees" policy, by wedding him to the sister of Queen Isabella, of Spain. We did not rush into a new war of Spanish succession over it; but we very nearly did so, and Lord Palmerston said some of his bitterest things about the tricky way in which Louis Philippe had acted. Later on we saw how little any of the parties to the transaction had benefited by it. Before three years had passed the old King and his family were fugitives in England, and to the credit of human nature be it said that the English forgot that Louis Philippe had not dealt straight with his neighbours over this marriage, and looked upon him only as an aged exile seeking for a resting place. The Duke de Montpensier, though he was not without ambition, profitted nothing by his marriage, for he was passed by even when Isabel had been sent away and a Republic had failed, and the first likely Prince who offered himself was welcome to the crown. His death in no way affects the fortunes of the French Bourbons, which, truth to say, have been anything but brilliant since the head of the House the other day joined hands with the Boulangists, on the principle that any ally was good enough to combat the Republic with.

THE public will be greatly disappointed on learning that the Municipal Standing Committee were precluded by considerations of order from helping forward, at their meeting yesterday, the preparations for the reception of Prince Albert Victor. Upon the notice paper for yesterday's meeting were two proposals, one recommending the Corporation to vote Rs. 15,000 for the fete at Victoria Gardens; the other for recommending a grant of Rs. 15,000 towards the expenses of the general illumination of the city. We do not wish to quarrel with the chairman of the Standing Committee upon a point of order; but we simply register a fact when we say that the public, when they learnt yesterday that these two motions were on the notice paper, welcomed them as supplying a happy solution of the problem. Our contemporary, with great good sense, described the two proposals as "a very fair compromise" which would do away with all difficulties and differences, and we ourselves welcomed them as affording a ground for cordial co-operation between the citizens at large and the Corporation. The failure of the Standing Committee to deal with the subject in any way yesterday, except by having a discussion upon it which the reporters have been asked not to reveal to the public, leaves things as they were, and delays the facilities for a happy co-operation of all parties which we all hoped would be supplied by the decision of yesterday's meeting. As we have said, we do not wish to call in question either the ruling which kept these two proposals from the Committee, nor do we complain that the Committee, in the exercise of its powers, chose to sit *in camera*, though the public would have been glad to learn what was said. But are we to believe that if a recommendation had been made to the Corporation in the terms of the notice paper, the Corporation would have refused to make the two grants asked for on the ground that the Standing Committee had made their recommendation *proprio motu*, and without having the report of the Special Reception Committee to go upon? If we deal with the matter thus hypothetically it is only because we are aware of the difficulty of basing an argument upon unreported proceedings.

WE are glad to be able to state that the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott has quite recovered from his temporary indisposition, and has resumed work at the High Court.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation the proposals to make two grants of Rs. 15,000 for the Victoria Gardens fete and the illumination of the city respectively on the occasion of the visit of Prince Albert Victor were held out of order, the Special Committee's report not having been received. A discussion ensued, in which Major Selby and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee took a leading parts. They were ruled out of order, and the reporters were requested not to report the conversation.

MR. PESTANJI JEHANGIR, C.I.E., pensioned Settlement Officer in Guzerat, has been

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Lord Wolseley, speaking at Aldershot last evening, declared himself confident that the British army was better than that of any other country.

His lordship also assured his hearers that in future even greater military efficiency than ever would be unanimously enforced.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY AT SEA.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Thirty-four thousand pounds in specie and bonds were discovered to have been stolen from the steamer La Plata which has just arrived at Antwerp from Buenos Ayres.

THE LABOUR DIFFICULTIES.

The [illegible] of the docks, wharves, and warehouses in London have formed a Union to combat the tyranny of the Labourers' Union.

A lockout and strike will probably follow.

OBITUARY.

The Duc de Montpensier is dead.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Feb. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, with English mails of 24th January, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

THE LUCKNOW COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

Mr. H. F. Moule succeeds to the Lucknow Commissionership, when Mr. W. H. Neale moves up from the Oudh Division to Agra.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In order to give opportunity for full consideration of the Budget, prior to its discussion in Council, the Financial Statement will, if it can be possibly got ready by that date, be published on March 20.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

The executive action rendered necessary by the Secretary of State's despatch upon the Public Service Commissioner's report will occupy the attention of the local Government during the next few months.

THE N. W. P. HIGH COURT JUDGESHIP.

There will probably be an acting High Court Judgeship, the first for a long time past vacant for the civilians of the North-West this hot weather, as Mr. Justice Tyrrell intends taking six months' furlough.

Mr. Justice Straight also takes three months' privilege leave from May.

THE INDIAN EXCISE POLICY.

Within a month probably, the whole case of the Government of India in justification of its excise policy will be before the public.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

News from the Lushai Expedition has just been received that Lienpunga offers an unconditional surrender. Mr. Daly has been ordered not to enter Lienpunga's village, but to await the arrival of our column.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8½ " "	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	87⅝
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69½
4½ per cent. "	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	44½d. per oz.

MR. SIMMONS' FAREWELL BENEFIT.

To-night Mr. Simmons makes his last appearance and takes his benefit at the Columbia Skating Rink, before going to Calcutta, whence he sails for England. The programme is a most attractive one. First a race has been arranged between the champion of the Calcutta Skating Club, Mr. Petrocokino, and Mr. Ridgely upon skates against Messrs. Pearson and Derry, upon bicycles, and it is likely to be a tough contest. Then our departing hero will give a exhibition of trick-skating, and will perform his marvellous feat of strength, the Giant-Swing. Mr. Simmons came to this city barely five months ago, an utter stranger, and announced his intention of opening a skating rink; but many were the warning voices at that time, who said nothing in Bombay of that kind ever paid, and to tell the truth, the Columbia Skating Rink is about the first place of entertainment which really has paid a handsome profit, and one sufficiently good to compensate its promoter for all the infinite trouble and labour that any such undertaking must necessarily entail. Every rink-goer is sorry he is leaving, and he himself regrets very much that he must go, but pressing calls of important business make it impossible for him to remain, he having to assist in the promotion of a rink which is to be opened at Olympia, in London, the glories of which are to exceed every thing of its kind. Its skating surface is to cover about three acres, and upwards of 25,000 persons are expected to be present at the grand opening day upon May [illegible]. Every one has seen what Mr. Simmons can do here in Bombay, and in going away, leaving the rink, however, in excellent hands so that there will be little change in the system of management, he carries away the best wishes of all for a prosperous voyage and for a successful visit to England.

SALVATIONIST WEDDING AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

The Gaiety Theatre was the scene of an unusual ceremony on Monday evening. The Salvation Army have as is probably known, taken over the building, and Monday was the occasion of the marriage of "Staff Captain" Lucy Biggs, otherwise Mrs. E. Ward, to "Lieutenant" Paul Bai, of Guzerat. The gathering [illegible] about 8 p.m., and after songs and prayer, the ceremony was performed by the Secretary to the Indian Salvation Army, Major Ajeet Singh. Upon the conclusion, several well and heartily rendered hymns were sung, the last being the "Hallelujah [illegible]" as it is called. Major Ajeet Singh afterwards gave an address, explaining the principles and system upon which the Salvation Army is worked. Natives composed the greater portion of the spectators, but there was a sprinkling of Europeans and Eurasians. Ajeet Singh spoke upon the qualifications which were necessary before members of the S. A. could join in matrimony. They must, first of all, have obtained Salvation, that they had each one common aim in life, that they had [illegible] and that they had a mutual love, and the ceremonies of that description just lit a further strange effect.

RESCUE WORK IN BOMBAY.

A touching and unpretending report has recently been put into private circulation in the presidency, in which an appeal is made for pecuniary help towards a work of special delicacy, which must come home to every philanthropic, as well as to every religious heart among our readers. Just three years ago a home was opened in Tardeo by a devoted Christian lady for the reception of women on whom the world has little mercy, against whom, indeed, society is compelled to protect itself, responsible as society is for their unhappy condition. No one who knows the world will need to be assured that in a huge city like Bombay there are to be found some who have been reduced to this miserable condition through the deceit of others, and with a very minimum of criminality on their own part, and that even independently of such cases, others are to be found in our city and presidency who will gratefully accept the offer of a shelter and a return to virtue. The desire for shelter and restoration is the only condition required for admission into Miss Helen Richardson's Industrial Home. When this devoted lady first opened her work in Bombay, it was confined to the cases of those who were suffering the physical penalty incidental to their fall, or to those who had another helpless life dependent on their own. Circumstances, chiefly the closing of another somewhat similar work on the death of Mrs. Gladwin, have caused the conversion of what was a hospital into an Industrial Home, open to any one who requires such a refuge and will abide by the simple rules necessary for its management. How wide the scope of these rules must be, how independent of all considerations save those of Christian philanthropy, may be inferred from the fact that among the seventy-one inmates who have been, or are, at present sheltered in the Home, have been included Hindoos, even Brahmans, Mahomedans, Jewesses, Protestants, and Roman Catholics. It need not be said that a Christian lady cannot devote herself to such a work except on Christian principles, and that not only the love, but the entire system of Christianity is brought to bear on those who submit themselves to her guidance. Christian benevolence extends to all alike, but it can only find its full scope in the endeavour to bring all the healing power which it knows to bear upon every one who will accept it. Neither, again, need it be said that out of seventy-one persons, towards whom this benevolence has been extended, all have not in the long run availed themselves of it fully or at all. But it speaks volumes for the work done, and for the kindness and tact which have characterised it, when we read in Miss Richardson's simple narrative that out of this entire number only four have been expelled from the Home, and only ten have left it of their own accord in an unsatisfactory manner, while twelve have been restored to respectable friends, thirteen have obtained employment, and five have married. Of the remainder, five have been transferred to other similar or somewhat similar homes, two have had to be sent to lunatic asylums, and one has died a Christian death. Our readers will readily understand why the columns of a newspaper are not the place to dwell on the history of those who have been restored to a better and happier life from such a Home as this. Suffice it to say, that in one case not only was the victim thus restored, but the betrayer, the slave-dealer we should rather say, was, on returning to her own country, imprisoned for the deceit practised to the ruin of her innocent sister; that another case exhibits the same tale of base deceit ultimately frustrated, and its victim married, and that one of the special objects which the promoters of this Home have before them is that of forcing on the attention of those who can deal with them the infamous practices used to entrap and import girls destined to a slavery worse than death. The history of girls from the Continent of Europe thus betrayed into infamy in India is somewhat parallel to the horrible stories unearthed a few years ago of English girls entrapped to Brussels. We trust that among the fruits of Miss Richardson's labours may yet be numbered the farther exposure and prevention of these horrors.

When Miss Richardson first started in Bombay she not only gave her time and strength to this noble work, but found the entire cost of it out of her private means. It has now grown beyond being maintained in this way, and she is obliged to appeal for help to carry it on. This appeal is rendered necessary not only by the growth of the work in Bombay, but with a view to transferring the Home itself to the freer atmosphere of Poona, maintaining only a house in Bombay for receiving women in the first instance. No less a sum than Rs. 50,000 is needed to start the Poona Home, besides Rs. 300 a month, over and above the present income, for carrying on the work of the Home. Contributions may be sent to Miss H. Richardson, Industrial Home, Tardeo, Bombay, or to

Feb. 2nd, 1890. L. G. BOMBAY.

THE ARTILLERY CAMP AT COLABA.

The Camp which was so successfully opened at Colaba on Saturday, seems, from the work which has, up to date, been accomplished by the members of the Volunteer Artillery, to be about as near perfection in the way of *esprit-de-corps*, discipline, and general management, as anything of the kind can well be. The gun-drill on Saturday afternoon was all that could be desired, considering that the men have but little opportunity of practising together, except in very small numbers; and Colonel Pearse, who took command, expressed his satisfaction at the smartness of their performances. Monday morning's practice was, however, a vast improvement upon Saturday night's, and there is no doubt that if the men go on improving as they have begun, the inspection next Saturday will be something worth seeing. Major Roughton, by whose energy and tact the Corps is kept in so satisfactory a condition, has taken infinite pains to ensure the comfort of every one in camp. He has adopted an excellent system for the maintenance of discipline, and has drawn up a set of rules to be observed by all ranks. He also directs the attention of all the members to many valuable points of military discipline, and has given some simple and comprehensive directions with regard to the observance of etiquette, in the shape of salutes and honours due to superior officers. Every detail in the arrangements which have been made has been personally looked into by him.

There are upwards of thirty men under canvas, and these are of course all available for the early morning drills. The range targets for the gun practice are moored at from 1,000 to 1,500 yards from the shore, and whilst two detachments are firing their annual course, a party of recruits are busy with the 9-inch gun. An element of reality is lent to the scene by the presence of an ambulance dooley, and its accompaniments, which is always kept in the back-ground as a wise and necessary precaution, in case of accident. Most of the members, being engaged in business, there is not much life in Camp during the day, but every facility is afforded the men of conveyance to and from the Fort, as an omnibus runs twice every morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and leaves the Apollo Bunder again at 4-15 p.m., conveying any members who may wish to avail themselves of it, back to Camp, in time for the evening parades. Considering the number of rank and file, there are a goodly number of officers attending the camp, whilst the Commanding Officer, Major Roughton, Captain Leslie, the Acting Adjutant, Lieutenant Sanders Slater, and 2nd Lieutenant Penny have taken up their quarters under canvas for the whole period of the meeting. Monday morning's practice was superintended by Major Lugard, R.A., and all the Regular Officers stationed at Colaba are taking the greatest interest in the movements of these amateur artillery men. Every night at dusk, a corporal's guard is mounted, until midnight, in order to train the members to sentry-duty. Last night a moon-light parade took place after the 6 o'clock Camp dinner.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Services will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight in Bandora House.

All are cordially invited to attend.

A LOST REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In passing along the Esplanade as a quarter to one this morning I saw lying on the ground, a sheet of folded foolscap. On reading it in the moonlight it proved to be a piece of printer's copy, evidently meant for one of the newspapers. I am sending it to you before going to bed, as it is evidently of some importance, and I hope it will reach you in time for publication to-day. Why cannot your reporters take greater care of their manuscripts?—Yours, &c.,

NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ.

The following is the report our correspondent has been good enough to forward to us:—

THE BREAD-AND-BUTTERCUP CLUB.

This society held its tenth meeting last evening at the Pardah Ladies' Gymkhana. "It was established, as most of our readers are aware, with the object of giving to native ladies generally, and purdah ladies in particular, that veneer of European conventionality, without which, it is well-known, no one can hope to prove a good wife or a happy mother.

The chair was taken at 5 o'clock by the foundress of the Club, Mrs. Brownjones Smith, whose punctuality for the most every one admits. The proceedings commenced with a light but wholesome meal of bread and butter, each member being permitted further to indulge in one cup of milk diluted with sufficient water to prevent it from exciting the brain unduly. Each member had a neat bib and tucker, and ate a wooden spoon, the badge of the society. After this repast the company joined hands, and sang a version of Calcutta's well-known poem, the words "butter and bread" and a "cup of milk" being substituted for the original refrain. This poem has been adopted as the Club Anthem. On the members resuming their seats, Mrs. Smith, after instructing the secretary, Miss Ramswamy, to read the minutes of the last meeting, said that the first business before them was to read the replies to a question set to members at the last meeting under the heading "Conversational Conventionalities?" The question to which answers had been invited was: "When talking to a gentleman under 35 during the Bombay season what is the most conventional remark, with which to commence the conversation?" On examining the replies which were handed to the chairwoman in sealed envelopes, it was found that considerable unanimity obtained among the members, all but one having replied: "Do you like dancing?" but the chairwoman decided to give the highest marks to the remaining candidates for "Are you going to the Yacht Club on Monday?" observing that this bore more especially on the Bombay season. By rights the next item in the evening's business should have been the reading of replies to a historical question which had been set at the previous meeting, but it was unfortunately discovered that this had been of such an abstruse character that neither the chairwoman nor any of the members could remember what it was. After remonstrating with the secretary for her carelessness in keeping the minutes, Mrs. Smith proposed as an easy subject to keep them employed till the next séance, an essay on "The rise and development of the valse, with special reference to the programmes of 'le danse des Ardents' and 'le danse Macabre.'" Other historical questions were "Did Queen Anne have fits, and if so, what did she do with her misfits?" and "In what reign did the March Hare assert his supremacy over the Mad Hatter?" Miss Barnes-Potter of Missouri, a young lady passing through Bombay, who was received with great enthusiasm, then delivered a short address on the American use of the phrase "Is it possible?" accompanying her remarks with a series of performances on graduated tuning forks, to show how many cadences the words are capable of. The proceedings terminated with a game at consequences, which as Mrs. Smith very justly remarked is now becoming popular among the upper circles. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairwoman, the meeting broke up, all the members remarking that they had had a most pleasant evening, while Miss Barnes Potter confessed that it was just lovely.

THE DUC DE MONTPENSIER.

The Duc de Montpensier, whose death is announced by the Central News, was born at Neuilly, July 31, 1824, fifth son of the late King Louis-Phillippe and Queen Marie Amelie, was educated at the College Henry IV.; and, after a special examination, was appointed Lieutenant of Artillery in 1842. He was sent to Africa in 1846, where he took part in the expedition against Biskara, and was wounded in the face during the Campaign of Ziban. His services were rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and promotion to the rank of Major. Having accompanied his father on his visit to the Queen of England in 1845, he rejoined the Army in Africa, and distinguished himself against the Kabyles, after which he made a tour in Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, and Greece. On his return, he married, at Madrid, Oct. 10, 1846, the Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, sister of Queen Isabella II. of Spain. This marriage was regarded as a master stroke of policy by Louis-Philippe, and will long be remembered for the excitement and the irritation it caused, which nearly led to a rupture between France and England. After the revolution of February 1848, the Duc de Montpensier, with the rest of his family, took refuge in England, and having remained a short time in this country, went to Holland, where he embarked for Spain, and afterwards resided at Seville, occasionally making excursions abroad, or visiting his relatives at Claremont. H. R. H. received the title of Infante of Spain, and was made Captain-General of the Spanish Army, October 10, 1859. During the political events which preceded the flight of Queen Isabella, the Duke left Spain at the request of the Minister Gonzales Bravo, and before doing so renounced his rank in the army, his title of Infante, and sent back to the Queen the decorations he had received from her. After the triumph of the revolution of September he recognised the provisional Government, obtained permission to return to Seville, and became a candidate for the Vacant throne. All chance, however, of his being elected King of Spain was destroyed by his fatal duel with his cousin, the Infante Don Enrique de Bourbon. The ill blood between the combatants was of long standing, and had been added to not a little by Don Enrique's letter to the Regent, dated January 14, soliciting restoration to his naval rank and pay of which the Government of Narvaez had despoiled him years previously for his avowal of liberal sentiments. In that letter he remarked:—"If Alphonso comes to the throne, I will neither be his enemy nor his courtier. Retired from all politics, I will end my days on a foreign soil. If Espartero should be brought to Madrid upon the shoulders of the nation, which does not wear the livery of Montpensier, I will salute him, for I love what is noble and honourable. When abborned villains are ready to proclaim Montpensier, my liberal and Spanish heart will cry out, 'Espartero!' If the Duke of Montpensier should carry out his menace to be King or regent by the secret conspiracy, I will join those who combat him, and shed my last drop of blood against such treason." To this strong language Enrique added an offensive letter addressed "to the Montpensieristas." The Duke de Montpensier, galled beyond measure, sent a challenge to his cousin, and a hostile meeting took place on March 12, 1870, at the artillery ground, near Carabanchel, about three miles from Madrid. The combatants stood at ten paces from each other. Enrique fired his first shot in the air; Montpensier imitated the example. Somewhat wildly Enrique fired his second shot, which went past Montpensier's head by the right side, so close that he distinctly heard the whizz of the ball. Montpensier's second shot struck the butt end of Enrique's pistol, and split it in two, one portion striking the collar of Don Enrique's coat, and the other his left shoulder, but without piercing the cloth. Enrique fired a third time, but failed to strike his adversary, who with deliberate coolness took deadly aim at his cousin. The ball entered his head, and in three minutes Don Enrique expired. The Duke was greatly agitated, and, after being removed from the scene by his friends, was obliged instantly to take to his bed, where he remained for some days in a high state of fever from over-excitement. On the 12th April he was tried by a court martial, which sentenced him to one month's banishment from the capital, and to pay 6,000 dollars by way of indemnification to the family of the deceased. By his marriage with the Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, he has had three sons and four daughters. His eldest daughter, the Princess Marie Isabelle Francois d'Assise Antonia Louisa Fernanda, born at Seville, September 21, 1848, was married to the Comte de Paris, May 30, 1864; and his third daughter, the Princess Maria de las Mercedes, born at Madrid, June 24, 1860, was married to her cousin Alfonso XII., King of Spain, Jan. 23, 1878. (She died June 26, 1878.)

MILITARY NEWS.

The relief of the Sikkim Field Force will not be carried out till the end of March.

The inspecting officer of the Mysore service troops will be chosen from the Madras Staff Corps.

Brigadier-General Wolseley, now on sick leave in England, returns shortly to resume his command at Mandalay.

The manœuvres about Colombo this month will be on a smaller scale than originally intended, as the Buffs will not take part in them.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday, Dr. Blaney in the chair. The following members were also present:—Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, M. N. Banajee, R. B. Carroll, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dosabhoy Framjee, M. B. Bhatkaya, Umiashanker Yajnik, Col. Merewether, and Major Selby.

NEW OLD AND NEW COMMISSIONERS.

The following was recorded:—Memorandum No. 16,490, dated 1st instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution No. 466, General Department, dated 28th ultimo, stating that H. E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, with effect from the date on which Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C.I.E., may lay down his office.

THE PAWAI SCHEME.

Dr. Blaney proposed:—1. That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain the opinion of the Health Officer as to the quality of the water which the Pawai Reservoir may be expected to supply, regard being had to local circumstances—(a) that the catchment area and submerged land have been inhabited, and (b) that fevers and cholera have generally prevailed in the district in which the catchment area and basin shed are situated. Also as to whether the Pawai water may be delivered to the city unfiltered during next season, without proving injurious to public health; or if that cannot be recommended, whether in his opinion filtration would be sufficient. (2.) That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee whether the opinion of the Health Officer is sufficient to decide the questions asked in the above resolution, or whether he would like to take the opinion of another expert. 3. That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee whether the Bhundarwada filters are sufficient to filter fully and adequately all the Pawai water which may be delivered by the 32-in. main into the Bhundarwada Reservoir; and whether the Vehar and the Pawai water can be delivered separately into the city during the whole of next season, and whether it is necessary to deliver the Pawai water into the city before the Vehar supply is exhausted, or nearly exhausted, and the reason for doing so.

Dr. Blaney said he did not think that their duty was done when they asked the Corporation to sanction the taking up of the Pawai valley scheme to prevent a water famine next year. It was their duty, he thought, not only to see that the water famine did not occur; but it was still more important that there was no suspicion attached to the quality of the supply as regarded public health; and it was for this reason that he, on a previous occasion, placed his views with reference to the scourges of fever and cholera in the district they proposed taking up. That district had been inhabited, and it was possible that the surface ground on which the water was to run, as well as the basin itself, might receive impurities which might be sent into the city and provoke very serious disease.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SEWREE CEMETERY.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding application from the Bombay Christian Burial Board, pointing out the necessity of at once providing accommodation in the Roman Catholic portion of Sewri Cemetery for the burial of the dead. The Board recommend that at present a portion of stony and unusable ground be filled in with sweet earth of sufficient depth to allow of the interment of corpses, and that such material for sufficient filling in be obtained from the hill portion on the west side of the cemetery which at present is also unusable for burial purposes. The Commissioner forwards estimate from the Executive Engineer, showing that the cost will amount to Rs. 9,878, and recommends that the Corporation be moved to sanction the necessary amount at their next meeting, as scarcely any available ground for the interment of the poorer classes of Roman Catholics remains unoccupied.

On the motion of Mr. Carroll the necessary sanction was given.

The Committee, after a discussion upon the reception of Prince Albert Victor, which the reporters were asked not to report, adjourned.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The tables given at the end of the article in your paper of Tuesday are not quite correct. They should be as follows:—

WEIGHTS.

180 grains	1 tola.
80 tolas	1 ser.
40 sers	1 maund.
20 maunds	1 khandi.

LIQUID MEASURE.

Measure containing one ser (by weight) of water	1 liquid ser.
40 sers	1 liquid maund.

DRY MEASURE.

Measure containing one ser (by weight) of grain	1 dry ser.
4 sers	1 paili
10 pailis	1 dry maund
20 maunds	1 dry khandi.

Note.—The density of the water to be according to the English standard; the density of the grain to be four-fifths of that of water.

This weight ser is that adopted by all the railways in India. By Act XXXI. of 1871 it was attempted to introduce the kilogramme and the litre as the weight ser and the dry ser respectively, but the Act has remained a dead letter. The introduction of the English pound has often been recommended, and will continue to be recommended for all time, but the fact is simply this: The pound has been tried and found wanting, and public opinion has decided in favour of a half ser of 40 tolas. The pound may be introduced, but the native public will insist on calling it ser or half ser, and on dividing it into tolas. Now the pound is 38 8-9 tolas—a useless division, and even in England there is no useful division, after ounces, in common use. But the half ser divides into 40 tolas, which is highly convenient, especially as a rupee weighs a tola, and any one can thus test his weights. A weight expressed in sers may be reduced to pounds, roughly, by multiplying by 2, and accurately by multiplying by 72 and dividing by 35.

The liquid ser is that now used for selling milk. It is a long narrow cylinder.

An attempt has been made to introduce the liquid ser (containing a ser weight of water) as the dry measure, but the natives will not adopt this, because grain is much lighter than water. A measure containing a ser of grain of standard weight is therefore proposed for the dry ser, and this is the ser in use in Poona. It contains 100 tolas weight of water, and its capacity thus bears the same relation to the imperial quart as the half ser does to the pound. It is a wide-mouthed measure, the aperture being equal to the depth in a cylinder of the required capacity.

The pre-eminent advantage of these measures is that they would be adopted by the people, whereas it would be probably impossible to make them adopt any other system. The weight ser is already in use not only on every railway, but also in every Post Office throughout India.—Yours, &c.,

W. P. SYMONDS,
Civil Service.

The consecration of the new-elected Bishop of Chota Nagpore, which takes place at the latter end of March, promises to be a most imposing religious ceremony, says the *Morning Post*. The Right Rev. Dr. Johnson, the Metropolitan of India, will be the consecrating Bishop, and the Bishops of Bombay, Madras, and possibly Dr. Strachan, of Rangoon, will assist at the service. These dignitaries of the Church will be attended by their respective domestic chaplains, and a large number of the clergy from the surrounding districts and stations are expected to be present. The sermon, we hear, will be preached by Dr. Mylne, the Bishop of Bombay.

Mr. Walter Whitehouse, L. D. S., consulting dental surgeon to the Royal Hospital for Women and Children, writes an interesting letter on the recent discovery of artificial teeth in the windpipe of a dead woman. In the course of his letter he says: "The use of artificial teeth is now common, and the number of fatal accidents sufficiently numerous somewhat to justify the nervous dread of accidents happening from its not being generally understood why they are possible. These accidents arise from either cheap, improperly-constructed dentures, or from patients continuing to wear dentures after they have lost one or more teeth, by which the clasps supported the denture. The latest case at Chiswick which has come under the notice of the police from a suspicion of crime is an entire upper first-class work dependent on suction for its retention. Probably there had been some attention in the shape of the gum, and therefore failure of suction. The case is remarkable from such a large denture getting into the pharynx or gullet without force, if it did so get there."

THE PUNJAB COTTON CROP.

The following note on the cotton crop of the Punjab for 1889, by Mr. F. A. Robertson, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, has been issued:—

The area under cotton this year, 1889-90, has been very considerably in excess of the area under this crop last year; but it is disappointing to have to report once more that the cottons, except in a very few districts, has been decidedly poor, and little, if at all, better than that reported last year.

The area under cotton in the Punjab this year is 964,000 acres as against 756,300 acres last year. This is an increase of 207,700 acres, or 27 per cent. The estimated area shown in the forecast of July last was only 651,200 acres, and the figures of the present return therefore show an improvement of no less than 312,800 acres, or 48 per cent. This is due to the considerable areas sown with cotton in this Province, specially in the Delhi Division, after the commencement of the summer rains, after the date of the first forecast, or too late for inclusion in its figures. The increase in area this year over that of last year was 18 per cent. on irrigated land and 41 per cent. on land dependent on the rainfall.

The area figures for this and last year are given below in acres:—

Detail.	Irrigated by		Flooded in 1889.	Dry lands.	Total
	Canals	Wells.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1888	221,900	188,930	31,600	315,900	756,300
1889	353,500	325,600	130,200	145,900	964,000
Difference + or — per cent.	+13·6	+21·1	+31·2	+41·1	+27·4

The increase in area sown this year over that of last year was due to the heavy rain of February last and generally to favourable rains at the commencement of the sowing season. The rainfall was again favourable in June, July for the late sowings of the Eastern Punjab, but after that the season proved disastrous. Rain is stated to have been excessive in many places in July or August, which resulted in too rapid growth. The rains also ceased very early, at the very beginning of September, and very suddenly; unfavourable winds in several districts did harm, and damage was also done by the abnormally cold weather at the beginning of October. In Shahpur ground locusts also did much injury to the crop. The result has been that the early promise of the cotton crop has not been fulfilled, and though the gross outturn is owing to the increase in area under crop considerably larger than that of the last year, yet the average outturn per acre is little, if at all, better, being 155 seers per acre only as against 153 for last year; and this is much less than would be the case in even an average year. This is the third year in succession in which the cotton crop of the Province has turned out badly. In the remarks by District Officers only in five districts is the crop said to have been fair or average; in one it is said to be very fair, but only in Peshawar is the crop classed as a really good one. There it is said to have been "good throughout the district; in most localities very good, and everywhere above the average." Except at the commencement, the season was not more favourable for cotton this year than it was last, and the causes of the poor outturn are very much the same as they were then. According to the figures given in column (3 *a*) of the district statements, however, the crop would appear to be average in nine districts and above it in five.

The gross outturn this year is estimated at 14,95,62,300 seers, or 2,670,577 cwts., showing an increase of 29 per cent. as against an increase of 27 per cent. in the area sown.

A diagram accompanies this note showing the fluctuations in the price of cotton at Delhi and Amritsar during the last year. It will be seen that the variations were very small, and never exceeded one seer per rupee for the whole year, the range being at Delhi between 7 and 8, and at Amritsar between 8 and 9 seers per rupee.

The cotton crop of 1888-89 was decidedly better as regards area sown, but very little better as regards outturn, than that of last year, and cannot be classed as much more than the "half an average crop," at which the crop of last year was estimated.

Taking 16 annas as an average crop for the whole Province the crop would probably be over-estimated, it is to be feared, at 12 annas, although the figures given in column (3 *a*) from the district reports would give a slightly better arithmetical average. Ten annas would probably be a safer estimate.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association was held last evening in the Rooms of the Presidency Association, to discuss the educational policy of the Government and for the transaction of other business. Mr. Perozshah M. Mehta, the chairman of the Association, presided; and about a dozen members were present at 6 p.m., half-an-hour after the appointed time, when the proceedings commenced.

The chairman said the first subject was to discuss the educational policy of Government; but he thought the better course would be to ask the committee to draw up a report, which would be laid before a meeting of the Association, when individual members would have an opportunity of expressing their views on the subject.

Mr. G. M. Tripathi: What is to be done with the educational policy of Government?

The chairman said the committee would draw up a summary of the educational policy of Government. The address should be postponed till this matter of the educational policy was settled, and the Association had expressed their views upon it! He feared that they had putting the cart before the horse, at the last meeting.

Mr. Tripathi: Put the horse forward now.

Dr. R. N. Khory feared that, if the address was to be considered after the educational policy had been discussed and settled, there would hardly be time for presenting the address before Lord Reay left Bombay.

Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, agreeing with the views of the chairman, remarked that it was not too late to mend matters now.

Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna proposed, and Mr. D. A. Khare seconded, and it was carried, that a committee, consisting of Messrs. P. M. Mehta, D. S. Garud, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. D. A. Khare, and M. M. Munshi, be appointed to consider the educational policy of Government, and submit their report to the Association within four weeks.

It was next proposed, after a few introductory remarks, by Mr. N. V. Gokhale, seconded by Dr. R. N. Khory, and carried unanimously, that this Association approves of the proposal to devise a scheme to organise lectures on educational and kindred matters, and that the managing committee be requested to take steps to carry it out.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

An Odessa correspondent points out that while the advent of the new year does not create any brightening hope of an immediate revival of trade and commerce in Russia, the credit rouble continues, nevertheless, steadily to improve; a fact which may be very gratifying to the Minister of Finance looking with anxiety to his budget season, but which is entirely unfavourable to the Russian exporter. It is true that for the moment the latter has very little to export. "When I state," adds our correspondent, "that there are to-day (Jan. 2) only five British steamers loading grain in this port, as compared with fifty at the same period last year, the languishing condition of the staple industry of the South Russian capital will be readily understood. The effects of this general depression in the social life of the city are, however, more marked among the Jewish and foreign merchants and shippers. The Russian complains quite as bitterly as the rest, of the present dulness, but he has a cheery and hopeful trust in the turn of the tide, though its ebb continues.

Sister Rose Gertaude, of the Roman Catholic Order of St. Dominic, is going to the leper islands in the Pacific in order to devote herself to the missionary work initiated by Father Damien. The English public have been deeply interested in the personality and heroism of their countrywoman, but all that they have known of her was the fact, mentioned a few days ago by the Prince of Wales, that she was the daughter of a Church of England clergyman. It may now with propriety be mentioned that the lady is a Miss Fowler, of Bath, who was originally engaged in literary pursuits in Paris, and worked for some time under M. Pasteur before she took her vows in the third order of St. Dominicans. Sister Rose will take with her a large contribution of comforts and [illegible] charitable persons in England for the lepers of Molokai.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the middle of 1888 you published some letters on mill management and mill financing from Bombay. The forecasts made by the writer, and the warnings I gave, are but too truly being realised by the advent of several remarkable changes, the results of which are becoming painfully apparent in the endeavours now being made to prevent the coming tide and weather the storm bearing above. Two years have passed since the Bombay public was thrown in a state of ferment at the failure of the so-called Nursey Kessowji Mills, and of half a dozen others, by which the shareholders lost every pie, and the depositors half of their deposits or more. So widespread was the alarm that for a time no one thought seriously of starting a new concern. Nay, some sage millowners were heard to ask plaintively what they should do with their mills, which elicited the not very civil reply, "Turn them into stables." Such was the state of matters ten years ago, though the crisis was more artificial than natural. It was chiefly precipitated by the action of millowners in using for their own purposes the funds and the credit of the company; and the obliging directors shut their eyes on the fact till the public grew impatient, refused to advance more moneys, and the animated fabric which for a time dazzled the public gaze, fell like a house of cards. There was no complaint then about over-production or conglomeration of mills. Yet when the crisis came, the good mills, too, had a precarious existence, and with difficulty subdued the prevailing distrust. The Bank of Bombay then played an important part in the crisis, but by a series of fortuitous circumstances, it ultimately escaped unhurt. Your editorial and correspondence columns of the year 1879 will bear ample testimony to the state of matters then. After a lapse of about two years the crisis which was artificially brought about passed away. The fall of about a dozen mills greatly depreciated the value of these concerns, and capitalists were able to purchase them almost on their own terms,—indeed, not more than 50 per cent. of the real value of the concerns, naturally the purchasers made handsome profits out of their bargains. A strong impetus was again given to the starting of new mills. China showed signs of increased activity in the purchase of Indian yarns, while cotton remained at a low level. No one calculated the pros and cons of the matter. It was sufficient to know that mills paid, and it was fondly hoped that they would pay ever after. The elementary rules of demand and supply were forgotten. Few understood well the cause of the enormous profits made under exceptional circumstances by the dozen or so mills that arose out of the last ruin. One firm alone started not less than four large mills, and each new mill arose but to outstrip the last. Meanwhile the industry has progressed with occasional depressions, and even at the present moment there is a rumour of a new mill being started by machinists, who, of course, will secure the first mortgage. I think that for the next five years, not a spindle ought to be added or a new concern, however small, be allowed to be promoted by any one having at heart the prosperity of the industry in Bombay. It is an open secret that the throng of depositors who used to lend freely to mills up to last year, have melted away. There is a great reluctance now to advance moneys to mills even at 7½ to 8 per cent. for twelve months certain, even when the banks are well supplied with money. It is also owing in a small measure to the floating funds of the public being invested in the several mill companies started during the last two or three years, and which are now looked up in iron and mortar—the greater portion of the money having gone to England, of course. It is a problem at present when this capital will begin to return interest. The mill industry appeared to be lucrative so long as only persons legitimately concerned in the trade, had anything to do with it. Then new firms and a new sort of people began to cast their longing eyes towards mills, and a single firm started three concerns, another two, and many one.

But, sir, the most important feature in the starting of mills for the last five years has remained unnoticed, one which has to my mind played an important part in the abnormal rise of mill concerns. The new sort of people who, as I said above, were attracted towards this industry included a variety of men, professional and otherwise. The doctor, the solicitor, the barrister, the broker, the needy, the retired merchant, &c., &c., all jumped upon an idea that the only way to make easy money was to become a mill agent. About half a dozen large concerns have been said to be got up by the acquisition of this heterogeneous body of men. The ostensible agents who are expected to work body and soul got, we are informed, a paltry two or three annas in the rupee, while the half a dozen partners divide the balance of commission among themselves every six months as soon as it may be drawn by the so-called agents. Again the sort of people who have thus become agents without the least obligation to work or look after the concern, in most cases invest little of their own money; what they do is to get the shares subscribed by their friends, relatives, and patrons, and thus obtain their share of the commision according to the number of shares subscribed. Who could resist such a temptation of getting money so easily? I have not yet heard of an editor becoming a mill agent of this sort. I do not know if you have gone in for such a venture, so as to drop into your hat from the clouds some two to twenty thousand a year. There can be no objection to an experienced man in the line getting subscribed shares for promoting a concern in which he may have special knowledge, and for which

industry of India, though China and Japan are making rapid strides in this direction. What we want is a complete cessation from new concerns, or even adding to old for the next five years at least; further, the stoppage of mills throughout India for fifty-two days in the year, inclusive of holidays, either by mutual consent or by a short legislative enactment; and the expediency of getting the work done by a smaller number of men and women than the leisurely and easy-going way in which it is now done. If this letter happens to catch the eyes of our Manchester friends, it will no doubt be read with evident satisfaction, and it will console them that all is not so good as they thought in the mill industry here, though it has done one permanent good to *their* country that millions worth of machinery and stores are brought here made from commodities which her soil gives in abundance to be exchanged for gold, a commodity which is scarcer in India every day.

Things do not at present look hopeful unless cotton goes down Rs. 20 per candy; but of this we are very doubtful. No doubt the cotton crop is all that the most sanguine could expect this year, and that has served to keep the mills going. But I do not suppose cotton will go more than Rs. 5 down at the best in the next two or three months. The world's consumption of this article has increased very largely of late, as can be very easily ascertained from the statistics of the exports of cotton from the various centres of production; yet the production itself has not been able to meet the demands made upon it. You may not be unaware of the fact that in England trade has considerably revived of late, and every workshop, from the ordinary tinsmith to the largest machinist, is busy with orders for years. The recent announcement of Mr. Chamberlain at a meeting that England has launched again in commercial prosperity for a spell of years is happily true from what we hear of the engagements of English machinists. But all this foreshadows one thing, that unless the world produce more and more of the raw staple, this commodity for the manufacture of which other countries will shortly enter into competition, and for which England is now busy making machinery, will not fall much in value, but, on the other hand, may at times rise considerably. Shareholders and capitalists, who have invested moneys in industrial concerns, should not lose heart. Things may under judicious management take a different turn; but it is always good to be prepared for the worst, for when the worst comes, we may be able to survive it, and happier days may come.

Has it ever occurred to any one to ask how many of the mills with which Bombay is studded really pay their proprietary? I can name more than twenty concerns that have been dragging on a miserable existence for the past ten years without being of any profit to the shareholders, and to the prejudice of the industry at large. All attempts to resuscitate these concerns have more or less ended in failure, and about two crores of rupees which have been sunk in them have to all intents and purposes been rendered valueless. They are as an incubus on the industry, doing no good to the proprietors, but bringing mischief on the good concerns by unnecessarily adding to the production. How they contrive to exist would be a mystery were it not known that their agents are generally rich enough to prolong their brief existence which gives *them* good remuneration, and the patronage of employing a few hundreds of people to earn their livelihood. These mills generally work at a dead loss, and if in good times they make a decent profit. It only serves to wipe off part of old losses and again drag on a few years' existence to repeat the old role in time of fresh activity. But what good purpose they serve or why they exist at all save to be a drug in the market is more than you or I can tell. If you look at the prices of several of these concerns per share for the last ten years, you will find that they have receded at a snail's pace; those who sold first were the gainers, and those that followed the same course every year found they were better off than the present holders of the shares. The successors thought that by purchasing shares at 20, 25, 30, and 50 per cent. discount they would be well repaid on their outlay, but they find now that they are losers just as well as their predecessors. If these mills were annihilated, the shareholders would not suffer more than now, but a great deal of good might happen to the survivors, and a great revival of trade would follow. But such a consummation will not be brought at once. They will continue to stand in the way of a healthy development of the industry, and retard both its prosperity and growth till by a natural process of filtration they cease to exist. It is to be hoped the above will give food for reflection to those interested in the matter, and if some means could be devised by any person to meet the impending ruin, he will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the

INDUSTRY.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

News from the Lushai Column, dated, Camp Changsil, 30th January, says.—On a demand made by Mr. Daly, Lienpunga has sent in 58 of the captives taken in the raid in the Chengri Valley. The captives, who are all women and children, arrived in camp this morning, and will probably be sent down by boat to Cachar. The rest are said to have died.

Lienpunga has also been called on to surrender himself unconditionally; but, as he has not yet come in, Mr. Daly will advance against him with a force of 300 rifles on the 1st proximo, and will at the same time endeavour to open heliographic communication with the Northern Column. Mr Carnac, with 100 rifles, will hold this post, which is importantly situated at the junction of both river and road transport. The whole force of 400 rifles and 700 coolies, with a month's supplies, is now concentrated here. Another month's supply is expected shortly.

The general health is good. The weather is fine the nights and mornings being cold and foggy.

The following are the Northern Column despatches, dated 2nd inst:

Colonel Skinner arrived at this camp, which is 25 miles from Lungleh, yesterday.

The rafting on the river is most successful. Convoys of rafts carrying 300 maunds and poled by sepoys leave Junction Camp daily, and it is hoped that the whole of the six weeks' supplies will be accumulated at this camp by the time the 1,500 coolies can be moved forward to work on ahead.

Lieutenant Birkbeck, Signalling Officer, visited a high hill called Kaw-Hak, near this camp, yesterday. A magnificent view could be seen of the surrounding country, and a permanent signalling station will probably be established there.

It is reported that the Cachar Police are in the vicinity of Lienpunga's village, and that they have signallers with them, but no communication has been opened up at present. It is supposed that Lienpunga's village is some 25 miles from this camp, and it is hoped that it will be reached on or about the 15th February. The river ahead is reported to be again navigable for rafts for some distance. If such is the case, communication with Changsil Bazaar will be opened up much sooner than was originally expected.

One hundred men of the 2-2nd Gurkhas arrived here to-day, and 50 men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, who are at present at Junction Camp, move to No. 2 Camp to-morrow. After these movements have taken place convoys of rafts will be worked on both sections of the river. The weather is perfect and the health of the troops, considering the nature of their work, wonderfully good.

The Chin Column from Fort White, 28th January, report that on the 24th instant the convoy from Kalemyo brought up two Chins and one woman, who had been captives in the Tashon country, and, having made their escape, had returned to the Kale Valley as the best way of getting back to their village. This shows the great change which has come about here, as when these people were taken captives four months ago the Siyins were not friendly: now they come through our territory to escape. These three Siyin Chins had belonged to the village of Lumin, which was captured and burnt by the Tashons last October when we set the Tashons on against the Siyins as their surest means of making peace with us.

After a few days' wet weather it has become intensely cold, making this spot most undesirable as a halting place. We have had a good deal of frost and ice, and as we all came up with light kits it may be imagined that we are not so well off as we would wish to be. Rumours keep reaching us through the Tashons of fighting and losses in the case of the Southern Column, but we can learn nothing definite.—*Pioneer.*

A NOVEL defence was heard a few days before the mail left, in a Queen's Bench libel suit—so novel that the jury were utterly perplexed, and could not agree upon a verdict. The plaintiff was Mr. Oliver J. Prince, a newspaper correspondent; and the defendant, the proprietor of *The Maidstone and Kentish Journal*, insisted that the libellous matter complained of had been actually written by himself. Experts in handwriting and others supported the defendant's contention, which was further backed up by the suggestion of an adequate motive for this mysterious conduct on the plaintiff's part. On the other hand, the plaintiff swore positively that he was not the author of the libel on himself, and produced his wife and two other witnesses to rebut the theory of the experts and other witnesses of the defendant. The jury, giving up the puzzle in despair, [illegible]

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury resumed the trial of Mahadoosing Narayen, a cartman, who was charged in three instances with criminal breach of trust as a carrier, and as a servant in respect of ten bags of rice, and sixteen bags of wheat, the property of native merchants; and Bhoja Bhima who was charged with aiding and abetting the other prisoner in the commission of the offence. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the first prisoner, made a rambling statement accusing the second prisoner of having brought the rice and wheat to him for sale. He told him it was not his business to do so; but at his repeated entreaty, he consented and sold the wheat for Rs. 7-8. He told the second prisoner of the sale when he called again the following day. Having discovered a tin-plate in the bag of wheat, the prisoner said he inquired of the second prisoner what it belonged to, and the second said it belonged to a cart which he had been driving for another person. The first prisoner's suspicions were thereupon excited. When the police came to him he gave up everything he had received from the second prisoner, and pointed out the place where the wheat had been sold. His only fault, he said, was that he trusted the second prisoner, and did as he requested him to do. The second prisoner, on his own behalf, affirmed that what the first prisoner stated was wholly untrue; and that his defence was the same that he made before the magistrate. His lordship told him that the statement he had made before the magistrate had already been read to the jury. Prisoner said he had nothing to add to that statement.

The first prisoner called two witnesses, one of whom a Hindu female, said she used to go to the first prisoner's house for medicine for fever, from which she was suffering. On one occasion, as she descended from the first prisoner's room on an upper storey, she saw the second prisoner on the ground-floor, and he asked her if she would buy some wheat. There were bags of wheat brought which were not there when she went upstairs.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the inquiry had lasted two days, and no less than seventeen witnesses had been examined, but the case was a simple one. There was undoubtedly strong evidence against the first prisoner; and his lordship said he would point out to the jury the portions where it told against the second prisoner also. It appeared that the first prisoner hired a store-room at Duncan Road, where he kept goods which he got in concert with the second prisoner. Two days after the room was hired, a tin-plate which had been missed by a cartman was found in the possession of the first prisoner. His lordship reviewed the circumstances under which the offences charged against the prisoners were committed, remarking that the evidence, as far as it related to this part of the case, appeared to be trustworthy.

The jury unanimously found the prisoners guilty of the charges laid against them. There were six previous convictions against the first, and five against the second prisoner.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said it was necessary that the career of the prisoners in a commercial city like Bombay must be stopped, and stopped for a long time. They were sentenced each to transportation for ten years.

The Sessions were then formally dissolved.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE PARSONS presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:

RE MANOCKJEE EDULJEE CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which expired that day. An extension for two months was granted.

RE BECHERDAS KESSOWJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order. Mr. Justice Bayley had granted an interim order on the 24th July last, which having expired, insolvent had served fresh notices on his creditors of his intention to apply for another. His lordship granted an interim order for two months.

RE DHONDU BHINDU.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. A Parsee creditor, who appeared in person, opposed the application. His Lordship directed that the matter should stand over for a week, and meanwhile granted an interim order.

RE COWASJEE RUTTONJEE DUBASH.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, and for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge. A rule *nisi* was granted, and the interim order was extended for a month.

RE TOOLSIDAS MANEKCHAND.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE NENSEY NATHOO.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* to revoke the order of adjudication, which was made at the instance of a creditor, named Mahomed Ibrahim. His lordship granted a rule *nisi* returnable within a week.

RE HAJEE OSMAN LUDHA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* for a final discharge under section 60 of the Act. The application was granted.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of Raghowjee Thobun was dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Rama Raja Tak; Toja Narron Lohar; Meherali Jeevun Khoja; Chintamon Sadashew; Shunker Raghoba Halatkar; Merwanjee Rustomjee Desai; and Ambaram Eshvardas Patel.

M. RENAN ON CHRISTIANITY.

M. RENAN has been interviewed relative to a "Life of Christ" which Pere Didon is occupied in writing. Before publishing his "Vie de Jesus" M. Renan went to Palestine—not to seek documents or to learn the traditions of the country, for his Positive ideas were too strongly imprinted on his mind to allow of their being thus modified—but because he wished to live in the land where the events he treats of in his book really occurred. Far from disbelieving in the existence of Christ, this very learned Freethinker, who is at the head of the College de France, says:—"Yes, the history of Jesus is no fable, but a true history. It reaches us through a triple veil of legends; but it is not a pure invention. Christ really lived. To convince myself of that, I rely but little on the Gospels, which contain many legends; but I believe what was related by St. Paul, and especially those of his writings which demonstrate clearly the existence of Jesus. The conversion of Paul is an undeniable fact, and if he had not known Jesus, it appears certain he joined the Catholic sect three or four years after the death of Christ. It is not, however, in Palestine that traditions must be sought. There are none worthy of attention that have not reached us, and I am sure Pere Didon is too intelligent a man to heed the childish stories told in the country. No; what one should seek in the Holy Land is not traditions, but impressions, which are, I assure you, very strong. Jerusalem, the Sea of Galilee, and the Dead Sea carry you back to the texts of the Old and New Testaments, and revive that very ancient history. In the same manner as to be able to write a good history of France it would, in two or three thousand years—if Paris and the great towns had disappeared—be necessary to visit France; so to write a history of Jesus it is requisite to tread the ground he trod. I therefore visited all the holy spots. I saw the site of Solomon's Temple, of which there only remain vestiges insufficient to show what it was, but which, to judge by the ruins, must have been quite small. At Luxor, in Egypt, there are temples which must recall the architectural form of that of Solomon. I have searched in the ruins of Herod's palace and its dependences. There remains so little even of these that M. de Vogue was able only after long and laborious study to reconstitute the edifice."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is informed that an extensive reorganisation of our Royal Artillery forces is contemplated.

IT is said that, in connection with the Cleveland Street scandal at home, application has been [illegible] to this country for the official record in Mr. Broadley's case.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is falling, grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour. It will in a few days stop the disagreeable smell of rancid [illegible] It makes the hair charmingly beautiful. It will cause whiskers to grow on the smoothest face. It will cause hair to grow on bald heads unless the roots are destroyed. Rub your Gums with the Mexican Hair Renewer, and it will make your Teeth pearly white. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at Rs. 6½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

LORD HARRIS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRICKET.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Gazette*.)

THE HARMLESS WANDERING CLUB.

The next epoch—I think I must call it one, for though only a consequence of the introduction of steam it has had a most marked effect in one part of England—was the formation of the first amateur wandering club—"I Zingari." Acknowledging no fixed spot as their home, but making themselves at home on every cricket ground, with good-fellowship and good cricket as their object and their bond of union, the members of this club did for love of the game what Clarke's team did for money as well as love. I Zingari unfolded the black, red, and gold banner everywhere; neither could the seas restrain them, for on the one side they tested the strength of Ireland, on the other they visited Paris, and tried to impart to our lively neighbours some love for "*ce—jeu de cricket.*" If imitation be the sincerest form of flattery, I Zingari may well be proud; for on nearly the same lines has risen club after club until "their name is legion," their colours as innumerable as the sand on the sea-shore. Far be it from me to find fault with a movement which has had the effect of producing so many amateur cricketers, and so improving their play; but, as an anxious searcher after professional talent in a southern county, I cannot blink the effect that peripatetic cricket has had on the village eleven. In the old coaching days, Young Hopeful, the squire's son, was at home for most of the summers of his cricketing career after he had left college: and having seen good cricket there and at school, and perhaps taken a glimpse at headquarters on his way down for the vacation, his style was probably one which it did the village cricketers good to copy. So it would now——to a greater degree probably—but the village cricketers, the butcher, the baker, the policeman, the schoolmaster, and the more promising of the schoolmaster's pupils, never see young master play, unless it be for three or four days after the London season is over, when the great house is filled with his friends and they contend against a neighbour's eleven, or the clubs of the nearest town. He is always away playing with one or other of the dozen wandering clubs, whose gorgeous colours he has permission to wear. The squire does all he can to encourage cricket—having a notion that if the young 'uns are employed at cricket or other athletic sports for a few hours out of their leisure time, there is so much less time for them to be getting into mischief—and he cannot understand why, when the village eleven does play a match against a team possessing a bowler whose only merit is that he can bowl straight, the sticks go tumbling down, one after the other, like a row of wooden soldiers. My dear sir, it is simply that they are trying to play a correct game in very inferior style—almost an impossibility; your lads would get over so many more runs if they tried to get every ball round to the "on" with a cross-bat. I consider, therefore, that peripatetic cricket has done much harm to village cricket in *the South* and has helped to cause a dearth of professional talent in that half of England. Prospects are brightening, I admit. One county, thanks to the possession of a metropolitan ground, and, consequently, a well-filled purse, and another, thanks to the generosity of an enthusiast, are enabled to spend large sums of money on the search after and the tuition of promising youngsters, with undoubtedly gratifying results. I may be asked why has not peripatetic cricket had the effect of withering professional talent in *the North*? For this very simple reason: the Northener is, as a rule, a townsman. Working hard all day, he is only too glad to get out on to the cricket-ground for a breath of fresh air, and to stretch his cramped limbs with a game; whereas the Southerner is more often an out-door worker, and when his work is done, unless urged on to it by ambition or pure love of the game, would, as a rule, prefer to sit in his cottage-porch with his pipe, or tend his garden, than take part in a game the effects of which he would probably feel the next day.

THE PROFESSIONAL.

But cannot peripatetic cricket-clubs help towards the improvement of style in villages? I think they certainly can by making tours through the counties to which they, or the members who get up the elevens, are more particularly attached. This has been done in the case of one or two clubs, and I trust the practice may extend itself to most of the southern counties. It is only by these means that we can hope to see an improvement in the style of cricket played by professionals, and it must be remembered that professional cricketers are absolutely essential if cricket is to be maintained at its present high standard of excellence. I remember an Australian gentleman once saying to me that he hoped to see the professional cricketer eradicated from the cricket-field. He had but a slight acquaintance with the class, and on that ground, and that only, was his remark excusable. A more deserving body of men it would be difficult to find. Their work, especially among those who do not rise to the top of the tree, is very hard; they are always expected to be in a good temper; they are always expected to be keen. They are keen, very remarkably so, in my opinion. A very proof of this was given the other day by a little friend of mine who, on being congratulated on a long score he had recently made, replied: "Thank you, sir, but I can't get them for the county." He always did his best for whatever club he might be playing; but his heart being in the right place, he would, if he could have made the choice, have preferred being successful for his county. So it is with all the professionals I ever met. It would be a most distinct loss to cricket if such a body of men were withdrawn from our cricket fields. There are but few gentlemen who have the time, the money, and the inclination to continue playing first class cricket after five-and-twenty. They choose and follow their professions, and the claims of these and their homes withdraw them from the battle-field, except when on occasions they are induced to don their armour for the good of the club or the county. Professional cricketers we must have, therefore; and therefore, also, let us by all means encourage them to persevere in their profession, so that, having a not unworthy object in life—for to be honest and hard-working, to strive for success oneself but to suppress jealous feelings at the success of others, are surely worthy objects—they may do their part towards the welfare of the community.

THE ENGLISH ELEVEN IN AUSTRALIA.

The last, but not the least important epoch I shall mention, was the first visit of an English eleven to Australia, the precursor of an interchange of visits which appear not likely to decrease in frequency. That they should have produced a few bickerings and heart-burnings is only natural. Our Australian brothers are convinced that Australia can hold its own with any known part of the world. With a sincere love and admiration for the old country, they decline to admit that their Southern home, its sturdy sons, and its many products are one with inferior to it. They are quite right. Would England be the mother of nations that she is, the centre of the world's gaze, if her sons had not always been convinced of one thing, that their own was the greatest country in the world, and could produce everything better than any other? This interchange of visits has done good to cricket in many ways. Do not let us then quarrel with our visitors or our hosts, whichever they may be, if they show an inclination to "blow"; we call it "brag," and we have done enough of it, in all conscience, in our time. Still having offered a word of advice to cricket enthusiasts in England, I shall venture to offer one to Australians; I do not say enthusiasts in their case, because every Australian, native or colonist, is one. My advice is that they should discourage any too anxious inclination among amateurs towards turning cricket into a lucrative profession. If professional cricketers prove to be necessary in Australia, as I say they are in England, encourage their appearance by all means; but do not do anything to encourage the formation of a class of semi-professionals. Cricketing tours round the world are expensive, and it is only fair that those who, for love of the game leave their professions for a time, should be adequately remunerated; but there is a happy mean capable of attainment, and a too eager stipulation for favourable terms, both at home and abroad, may lead to these visits being received with indifference rather than welcome.

In the foregoing lines I have endeavoured, very shortly, to run through the different changes which have occurred in the game of cricket in the last century and a half, and to show how it has been influenced by concurrent events. It is, perforce, but a cursory glance, but I trust it may not be uninteresting to read how, by slow but sure degrees, the game has so fixed itself in the affections of the English people. In the steadiness of its development, in the moral influence it exercises by bringing together the different classes in society, in the important part it has played in strengthening the feelings of friendship between England and her colonies, I think cricket deserves to take a high rank among Conservative institutions.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, sweetness of the Mouth, and a Bouquet of Flowers, should use Rowland & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH WASH. It is both a perfect Dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

THE EARNINGS OF FOREIGN ACTORS AND SINGERS.

MDME. JANE HARDING, the distinguished French actress, sends to *Galignani's Messenger* some jottings upon the salaries of singers and actors in the past and the present.

THE BEGINNING OF HIGH SALARIES.

The race for big salaries began in France under the First Empire. Napoleon sought to bind Mdme. Catalini to the Grand Opera by a contract assuring her £4,000 a year and two months' leave; but in spite of wishes, which were usually looked upon as orders, the celebrated cantatrice privately left Paris for London where she received double. To play at Erfurt before the famous "parterre of kings," Talma, the tragedien, was paid £10 a night and £3 for extras, which was accounted a large sum in those days. Rachel first entered the Theatre Francais at fixed a salary of £160 a year; but, what with *congés* and extras and benefits, she was making £6,000 a year before she left the stage of that house. A magnificent engagement was that of Jenny Lind with Mr. Barnum. It stipulated for 150 performances during the space of eighteen months: the Swedish Nightingale was to receive £300 a night and to have all her travelling and hotel expenses paid, including those of five persons who accompanied her. In guarantee Mr. Barnum deposited with Messrs Baring Brothers, the London bankers, a sum of £30,000, covering the whole engagement. In her tour throughout the United States, which lasted eighteen months, the famous ballet dancer Fanny Elssler cleared £28,000. Others, however, have since then made much larger sums in far less time. The times have changed, indeed, since the royal comedians of the Little Bourbon Theatre, under the management of Moliere, drew only a pitiful salary of 300 *livres* whenever there was enough money in the cash box for them to do so. Paulus, the music-hall singer, makes as much in a few hours, Faure with three bars of music, Mdme. Theo with a couplet, and Patti with a note.

OPERATIC SALARIES.

The famous tenor Tamberlik, who died in March, 1889, at the age of sixty-nine, was offered £5,650 annually to sing at the Grand Opera in Paris, which offer he declined. Mdme. Malibran used to receive £150 in London every evening; Grisi and Persiani would not sing there under £300 a night; while in Paris *divas* like Falcon, Damoreau, Cabel, Sesse, Carvalho, who were unquestionably as highly gifted, never came within measurable distance of such prices. When it became known that Duprez, the marvellous tenor, had asked £4,000 from M. Duponchel, the director of the Paris Opera, the news almost caused a revolution. The whole press was in arms, the Bourse grew alarmed, and lively questions were addressed to the Minister of Fine Arts. Duprez held out and won the day. In the provinces he never sang under £40 a night. Patti was the first cantatrice who demanded and obtained in Paris a nightly salary of £400. Her example was at once followed by several of her rivals; so that, to sustain her supremacy in the operatic market, she gradually raised her price to £600, which sum she received for each of the three concerts she gave in one week last year at the Eden Theatre in Paris. "These are not notes but bank-notes, that come from her lips!" said a wag. Quite recently the tenor Tamagno was engaged at Rio Janeiro for £400 a night, at the rate of ten performances a month during the operatic season.

GABRIELLI AND THE CZARINA.

When Gabrielli, the celebrated singer, went to Russia in 1768, she astonished Catherine II. by demanding 5,000 ducats as salary for a two-months' engagement. The Empress demurred, saying that the sum was even higher than the pay of any of her Field-Marshals. To which Gabrielli simply replied: "In that case, let your Majesty's Field-Marshals sing for you!" The Empress paid the 5,000 ducats.

THE INCREASE IN DRAMATIC SALARIES.

As regards actors, there is also an upward movement in the salaries of the dramatic profession—I mean the salaries of men and women who have made a recognised position. Quite recently, I heard of a young actor who had signed a fresh engagement with his manager for £15 a week, and he is by no means the most important personage in the theatre, which owes much, I must admit, to his intelligence and industry. He is the *jeune premier*, or "leading man," who is, of course, a very conspicuous member of a good company. At least £240 a week must be paid at any respectable house for a leading man, and a good second is worth £30 a week.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

There is too much competition in management, say the directors, and it is this competition that raises the price of salaries. But a great singer, as well as an actor or actress, is worth just what she or he will bring. If she commands public attention and brings £1,500 or £1,600 a night, she is always worth £1,000; while if she is only the side-light to a big play, she may not be worth £10. It would no doubt have startled the old-time actors if they had been offered the salaries that to-day are paid to members of their profession. The "stars" have always enjoyed big returns, but the people who had failed to reach the steller heights never dreamed of the weekly stipends that to-day rule the pay-roll. Of course the actor far down in the list has little more than suffices to reward him for his physical exertion in walking through a part, his talents remaining unremunerated until they make their way from under the bushel. It is hard to strike an average when talent varies so much, and rewards accordingly differ; but a general idea may be given, leaving out the exceptions. A heavy man in Paris may be contented with £8 to £10 a week; while his opposite, the low comedian gets £10 to £12. Soubrettes, if bright and pretty, obtain £7 to £10; and polished villains a little more for their crimes. Old men and old women are content on £6 to £10, while the minor lights shine for from £3 to £6 each.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT'S LETTER TO A SCHOOL GIRL.

MR. RICHARD TANGYE, the well-known engineer of Birmingham, has written an interesting volume of autobiography, which, under the title of "One and All," is published by Messrs. S. W. Partridge and Co. In the course of it he gives the following interesting anecdote of the late Mr. John Bright:—

During 1879 my eldest daughter was at school at Weston-super-Mare. Inheriting strong Radical opinions, she was greatly exercised at the pronounced Conservatism of some of her youthful school companions, who, attracted by her earnestness, were not behind-hand in exhibiting their "principles." They declared that Mr. Disraeli was very much better than John Bright, while she indignantly protested that it was sufficient for any one to compare their faces to enable them to come to a conclusion on that point. Things at length came to a crisis, and my daughter could bear it no longer; so without consulting any one she wrote a letter to John Bright, setting forth her grievances, and telling him there were Tory girls in the school who spoke very disrespectfully of him, and saying, too, that her father had told her what great things he (Mr. Bright) had done for the people of England, adding that "now she was able to judge for herself, for she had heard him (Mr. Bright) speak twice in the Birmingham Town Hall"! My daughter never imagined for a moment that Mr. Bright might have too many important engagements to permit of his replying to a school-girl's letter, but in due time her faith was rewarded by receiving the following reply:—

"132, Piccadilly, London, 17th July, 1879.

"My dear Mabel,—May I thus address you, though I do not know you, and have never seen you? I am very much amused at your pleasant and interesting letter, which I have read over several times; and I can, in some degree, imagine the enthusiasm and the daring which led you, or induced you, to write it. You think I have endeavoured to do some good things in my public life which have been useful for our people, and especially for the poor among them, and your sympathy for them has made you think kindly of me. I like to think of this, and to think that many who are strangers to me, and whom I have never seen, and perhaps may never see, can approve of some things I have wished to do, or have done. I am glad you liked the great meeting at Birmingham. I hope it was useful to many there, and to some who were not there. If our people knew more of what is good for them, they might be much happier than they are; they would have more comfortable homes, and they would be able to secure for themselves a better Government; we should have less of war, and ignorance, and poverty, and crime.

"I have always wished for this and have spoken earnestly for it. When you grow up, and have more influence than you have now, I hope it will always be used in favour of justice, and mercy, and goodness; and now, even among your schoolfellows you can do some good if you wish to do it, which I do not for a moment doubt.

"If your papa has said to you, or in your hearing, anything kind of me, I ought to be grateful to him, and to thank him. It is something to be valued that good and useful men can judge me kindly. I am not quite sure that he will not rather wonder that you should write to me, a stranger to you. I hope you'll rather a long letter in reply, and I begin now by thinking you for your letter, and by hoping that your holidays will be happy, and that in your school studies you may be successful. Some time when I see you I may talk about our correspondence, and perhaps laugh at it.—In the meantime, I am very sincerely your friend,

"JOHN BRIGHT."

REMINISCENCES OF THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

GENERAL BOBRIKOFF, one of the military members of the Conference, narrates some interesting reminiscences from the Berlin Congress as to what went on behind the scene at that time.

Before the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war General (then Colonel) Bobrikoff was sent to Bucharest to conclude a military convention with Roumania. He then took part in the campaign, which afforded him ample opportunities for studying the Bulgarians very closely, and the General frankly admits that he is no particular friend of the race. The introductory words of the author are very interesting, and they tell us that it was due to a mere chance that the Russian delegates to the Berlin Congress were accompanied by representatives of the army who were familiar with the affairs of Bulgaria. And it happened thus:—

In the last days of May 1878, Alexander II. had called a special Council at St. Petersburg with reference to the Berlin Congress. At the very first sitting Count Peter Schuvaloff declared openly that he knew too little about Bulgarian affairs, and was not acquainted with the geography and topography of the country. "But there will be at your disposal persons equal to the occasion" . . . the Emperor then said to the Minister of War, General Miliutine, and the latter proposed three military men—D. Anuentschin, the assistant of Prince Tscherkaski in Bulgaria; A. Bogolobeff, military attache of Russia at the Court of the Prince of Montenegro during the war; and Colonel G. Bobrikoff. The charts and other necessary material had to be collected in the greatest haste, for it was only three days later that the Russian delegates left for Berlin. On the way thither Count Schuvaloff called Colonel Bobrikoff into his carriage, and said: "Inform me as to the Balkan Peninsula, but tell it as you would tell a school boy, about the natural character of the country and the historical circumstances of its people." Bobrikoff did as he was requested, explained everything to the Count, and emphasised very strongly his conviction that the Sofia district geographically ought to belong to Bulgaria. By agreements with England it was partly determined that Tirnova should be the capital of Bulgaria. According to the present testimony of the General, the substitution of Sofia for Tirnova as capital of Bulgaria was exclusively the result of the efforts of Count Schuvaloff, and was to be referred to the conversation on the way. The Porte demanded the coast-line to the fortification-line of Varna-Schumla, and Austria objected to the extension of the Bulgarian territory to the zone of the Salonichi railway; but Count Schuvaloff persuaded his diplomatic colleague to agree to join the Sofia district to Bulgaria.

As to the Berlin Congress and the Russian members of the same, General Bobrikoff claims that it ought not to be considered apart from but in connection with the preceding events. "The representatives of Russia," he continues, "may not have been sagacious and persistent enough; but it must not be forgotten that the policy of Russia had been too careless in making preparations to score her point, and made the result depend too much on the 'accidental appearance of the talent of the strong Russian nature.'" The determination of the exact boundary lines on the basis of a map made by the general staff of Austria was confided to Austrian, English and Russian military experts, namely, Colonel Thommel on behalf of Austria, General Simmons for England, and General Bobrikoff for Russia. The representatives of England and Russia immediately disagreed, for the former adhered stubbornly to the English views, and the Austrian just as stubbornly kept silent. The position of General Bobrikoff was thus a very difficult one, and thereby his health, which was already shattered, suffered to such an extent that he finally asked Count Schuvaloff to relieve him of this work because he could not agree with the Englishman. "Let us go to Beaconsfield," Count Schuvaloff proposed, "and let us first hear what the English Prime Minister says." This visit is described as follows:—"We then went to the hotel where Lord Beaconsfield was stopping. But he was sick and in bed. Still Count Schuvaloff was called into his bed-room while I remained in the reception room. Shortly afterwards Count Schuvaloff came out again and said, 'I talked with him about our affair. His sickness is by no means dangerous. I gave him a detailed account of the whole matter, and he answered me with the phrase, "Do not care what 'some one' is pleased to say to you!" Indeed, he was not very flattering to the English General,' added Count Schuvaloff, 'and asked, Is this answer satisfactory to you?"'" In determining the eastern part of the Balkan boundary England pleaded for a more northerly direction, and the English report finally produced reasons for ceding the whole basin of Akcl Kamshik to Eastern Roumelia, and attached great importance to the possession of the forts of Schumla and Varna. General Bobrikoff, on the contrary, simply admitted that to-day are paid to members of their profession. The "stars" have always enjoyed big returns, but the people who had failed to reach the steller heights never dreamed of the weekly stipends that to-day rule the pay-roll. Of course the actor far down in the list has little more than suffices to reward him for his physical exertion in walking through a part, his talents remaining unremunerated until they make their way from under the bushel. It is hard to strike an average when talent varies so much, and rewards accordingly differ; but a general idea may be given, leaving out the exceptions. A heavy man in Paris may be contented with £8 to £10 a week; while his opposite, the low comedian gets £10 to £12. Soubrettes, if bright and pretty, obtain £7 to £10; and polished villains a little more for their crimes. Old men and old women are content on £6 to £10, while the minor lights shine for from £3 to £6 each.

THE LATE LORD NAPIER.

SOME personal recollections of Lord Napier of Magdala are sent to the *Daily News* by its Paris correspondent, who made his acquaintance on his homeward journey from Abyssinia, and met him a few days later as the guest of Lord Lyons. Lord Napier, says the correspondent, was one of the most unassuming persons I ever met. He was the last person whom a stranger coming into the room where he and a number of other military men were together would single out as the victor in a recent campaign, so mild and modest did he look. He took no credit at all to himself for the success of his expedition against Theodore, whose son he had with him. There was no mock modesty in his giving all the glory to the Indian service, which he said was the least wooden and most prompt and adaptable of any in her Majesty's service. "There never was"—the words are his—"a better organised expedition, and I had nothing whatever to do with the creation of the machine. I gave general orders and chose a few of the men who were to direct their execution. Everything, when one has good soldiers, lies in army organisation in campaigning times." He also said that he felt ashamed when treated as a hero. There was no heroism in anything that he did. Certainly he wished to do his duty from first to last, but he could not help feeling that many a man under him who had just as high a sense of duty could hope for no professional reward to speak of. The awful hour to him of the campaign was when he had to begin the attack. Theodore had sent him word that he would not give up the British prisoners, but would regard them as hostages, and kill them if the British troops did not take themselves off. "My heart," said Sir Robert, as he was then, "was as if squeezed in a vice." His state of mind would have been unendurable if he had not found strength in knowing it was his clear duty to go on. Next day, adds the correspondent, I saw him receive an address from some British residents here. A few ladies were present. As they went away Sir Robert said to one of his staff, "It seems to me that we were not properly attentive to those ladies. They were kept rather in the background by the gentlemen. Go after them and bring them back. I am sure I saw intelligent curiosity in their faces." All the ladies returned, and Sir Robert sent for a quantity of maps, drawings, and photographs to show them. He spent over half an hour explaining to them his campaign, and before he left them to go to the Tuileries, asked them to accept small souvenirs which he had brought from Abyssinia. I never saw anything more sweetly courteous than his behaviour to that party of ladies, who were all to him utter strangers.

AN epidemic of iconoclasm is raging at the Crystal Palace, several statues having been thrown from their pedestals of late and broken in pieces. Unfortunately the antique statue of the Medici Venus has been among the victims of the Goths and Vandals who find their amusement in such pursuits. It was thrown from the pedestal and totally destroyed, and though the management has offered a reward of £20 to any one who will give such information as will lead to the detection of the culprits, no clue has yet been obtained. It is suspected that this and other wilful damage is the work of a set of young fellows with more leisure than consideration, and belonging to even a lower order of intellect than the comparatively harmless individuals who content themselves with chipping off memorial bits from monuments. When the statue was damaged the Medician Venus was discovered, the fragments the tears the case will have an excellent opportunity of making an example of the mischievous [illegible]

HOLLAND IN THE EVENT OF WAR

THE Amsterdam correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Belgium was roused to the alert by an article (whose pamphlet was subsequently [illegible] by the English Press); for Holland the alarm has just been sounded by M. le Chevalier Tindal, late an officer of the Dutch artillery.

The defensive system of Holland consists in a scheme of concentration, called by the military "the Fortress of Holland." The line of this concentration comprises the provinces of North and South Holland and a large portion of that of Utrecht. It is the richest part of the kingdom, and includes the four large towns of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, and Utrecht. The "Fortress of Holland" forms a peninsula, and is connected with the rest of the country for a length of twelve leagues only—from Naarden on the Zuyder Zee to Gorcum, through Utrecht. This is called the "New Line" as opposed to the "Old Line," which was somewhat more to the west, and which saved Holland in 1672. The Fortress of Holland has, as it were, reduced the position of Amsterdam, which Napoleon I. regarded as impregnable.

Now, then, comes M. Tindal to prove to us that the Hague could be bombarded from the North Sea. According to him it would be m

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A meteorite containing organic matter has recently been examined by L. Stanislaus Meunier, the well-known chemist, and the results are forwarded, visitors to our planet. The stone fell at Ilghei, in Russia, on the month of June last, and was of a greenish-black colour, speckled with white crystals, after the likeness of a sucking's breast. The surface was wrinkled, the substance friable, and capable of staining the fingers. It was found on analysis to consist chiefly of silicates of magnesium and iron, with crystals of other minerals interspersed. But it contained about 5 per cent. of organic carbon, which burned brilliantly in a current of dry oxygen gas. A bright yellow resin was extracted from it by means of alcohol. The occurrence of organic carbon in meteorites has been observed before, but the source of the substances is purely conjectural. Are meteorites in general but the debris of played out planets, the rubbish of the universe? and is this latest of them, really the "moss-grown fragment of another world," such as a past-president of the British Association imagined capable of bringing to the earth the original seeds of life?

Some time ago a French physicist discovered that steel was strengthened by being compressed while in a liquid condition, and we now learned that Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, the well-known ordnance makers, are producing sound steel ingots under pressure. The pressure is applied in a very novel manner. The steel is poured into the ingot moulds, which are then hermetically sealed, and liquid carbonic acid is introduced into the top of the mould. The heat of the molten metal evaporates the acid, and the confined gas exerts a very high pressure on the metal. Carbonic acid gas is now liquefied on a large scale by Messrs. Kunheim and Co., of Berlin. The gas is pumped into receivers and liquefied by raising the pressure to 36 atmospheres and lowering the temperature to the freezing point.

A new system of rapid telegraphy has been brought out in America by the Visual Synchronism Company, of 34, Broadway, New York. The apparatus is highly complicated, but we may say that it is a printing telegraph which is operated automatically. In other words, the message is first punched out on a strip of paper, as in our English Wheatstone transmitter used at the Post Office. This paper slip is then passed through automatic sending key, and sends the message, which at the other end is printed on a travelling slip, after the manner of the well-known Exchange Telegraph instrument to be seen in our clubs and offices. The message can be punched at home by anyone having a type writer and the puncher. This is considered by some an advantage in point of secrecy. The speed of the apparatus is said to be about 500 words per minute.

An interesting specimen of the *Coco de Mer*, or double cocoa-nut of the Seychelles Islands, has been presented to the Museum of the Royal Botanic Society of London by Sir Gerald Graham, who received it from General Gordon. These nuts are a great rarity, and were first brought to the knowledge of European science by the currents of the ocean. Their mysterious origin caused them to be regarded as possessing miraculous healing virtues, and they are even said to have fetched their weight in gold. The palm which yields them grows to a great height, and is only found in the Seychelles. When General Gordon was commandant there he took a peculiar interest in the tree, perhaps because he supposed the Seychelles to be a remnant of an old continent which contained the Garden of Eden. It is well known that he located that region in the Indian Ocean, where these islands lie; not only for Biblical but scientific reasons. Other specimens of the tree, including nick-nacks made from its prettily striped wood, were presented by Miss Gordon to the botanical museum at Kew Gardens, where they are on view.

An electrical recording compass has been invented by Mr. H. A. Chase, electrician to the Boston Police Signal Service, and is manufactured by Messrs. J. P. Cushing and Co., of that city. The Binnacle contains a Ritchie compass, and is situated in the pilot house of the vessel, while the registering apparatus is placed aft in the main cabin. The two are connected electrically by a flexible conducting cable. The compass has electrical contacts at each of its "points," and a separate circuit connects each contact with the distant recording apparatus, so that every "point" of the course is registered on a travelling band of paper, which also shows the time. This is done by the needle closing an electric circuit at each point, and by means of a series of electro-magnets actuating a set of prickers which puncture the band of paper. The compass is also provided with port and starboard alarum bells, which are rung by the current if the vessel deviates a given number of points from its settled course. The apparatus is actuated by the current from the dry voltaic battery of Gassner.

A very simple electric arc lamp has been brought out by the Paragon Electric Company, St. Stephen's-chambers, Telegraph-street, E.C. It resembles the famous "Pilsen" lamp, than which there is none better for general purposes. But instead of having two regulating solenoids to adjust the arc, it has only one, which adds to its simplicity, without detracting from its efficiency.

According to a United States consular report, the bark of the Australian "wattle" tree is an excellent substitute for oak bark in tanning. The tree belongs to the acacia family, and is extensively cultivated in New South Wales and Victoria. The black wattle bark contains about 30 per cent. of tannic acid, and the broad-leaved variety some 27 per cent. Hides can be tanned in 47 days in a liquor made from the black bark.

H. M. S. Egeria is now engaged in taking soundings along the route of the projected submarine cable between British Columbia and Australasia. She left Sydney in April last, and her deepest sounding on the way to Auckland was 2,800 fathoms, her shallowest 496 fathoms. Between Auckland and Tonga she made 4,530 fathoms, and between Samoa and Tonga the lead showed 2,006 fathoms. The Pacific cable scheme has hitherto been delayed not only by the great length of cable required, but by the depths to which the line will have to be submerged. The next few years will, however, probably witness the completion of the work.

In addition to his regular course on "Electrical Technology" at the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, South Kensington, Professor W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., proposes to give a special lecture and laboratory course on the same subject to elementary school teachers, between now and Easter. The first lecture will be delivered on January 25.

Telpherage, or single-rail electric traction, is gradually making headway. A short line, with a grade of about one foot of rise in every 12 feet of advance, has been built between Wood Green Station, on the Great Northern Railway, and the Alexandra Palace. Another, over a mile in length, is in course of construction at the Eastpool tin mine in Cornwall, and is expected to transport 1,000 tons of ore per week. The United Electrical Engineering Corporation have also in hand another track to be built in Rome. When the late Professor Fleeming Jenkin first brought out his telpherage system the rail was flexible, and gagged between the posts which supported it above the ground, as the train of panniers or "skips" travelled over it. But a rigid rail or steel rod is sometimes preferred. This rod, of course, conveys the current which drives the electric locomotive, besides supporting the train.

Mains for distributing motive power by compressed air are now being laid down in Paris by the Societe Victor Popp. The French have quite a number of ingenious pneumatic motors, and by distributing air under pressure, like gas, to these engines, a variety of lathes and other tools in workshops can be driven without the aid of steam. Electricity for lighting purposes can be developed in the same way by using an air motor to drive the dynamo.

The Seismograph recently installed in the Italian meteorological stations is made by Messrs. Brassart Brothers, of Rome, and is exceedingly simple in construction. It consists essentially of two iron rods each five inches long. These lean upon two adjusting screws, and their lower ends, which are pointed, rest in cups. The slightest tremor of earthquake upsets the balance of these rods, and causes them to drop away from the screws, thereby completing an electric circuit. One of these rings an alarum bell, and the other stops a chronometer on the instant.

From an examination of the prehistoric cloths discovered in Germany, Miss Bouleau (Arch. far Anthrop.) has come to the conclusion that felting preceded weaving in that country. Textile fabrics were made there in Neolithic times—that is to say, during the age of polished stone implements, which preceded the bronze period. Woollen cloths were in future those of flax; their colour was dark, and their texture rough. The lake-dwellers of the Swiss Lakes utilised materials of flax into nets, cordage, and other articles.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aches of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1882, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly so esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to see it finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their colours there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances and testimonials of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholerasic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE." We are, etc. (although Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, unfortunately, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury London.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"Hay's Hop Ale.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, **EDINBURGH.**

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black

may be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

HIGHEST HONOURS: PARIS, MELBOURNE, BARCELONA.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE PICKERING'S BLANCO

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Bakah streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

Sold at: *Calcutta*—Abbott & Co.; Ledger, Smith & Co.; H. Clark; J. F. Madan. *Bombay*—Baldantine and Co.; W. Watson & Co. *Madras*—Oakes & Co. *Allahabad*—H. Clark; Paxton & Co. *Mussoorie*—Fitch & Co.; H. Clark. *Meerut*—Spencer & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'Connor. *Ranikhet*—T. H. Parvom. *Naini Tal*—J. O'Connor. *Mooffurpore*—J. D. Jackson.

Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

Canbe obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESY & Co. Export Merchants, Mansell St. London.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

DO YOU BUY?

BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 30 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,

ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of

Improved Patent Consolidated

EMERY DISCS.

Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

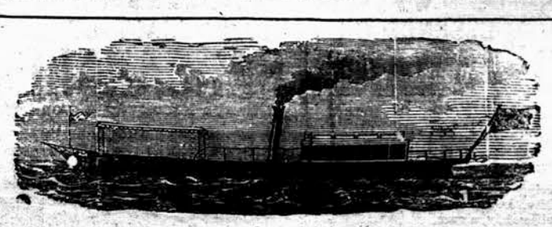
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,

For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:

Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Shoal Draft Steamers with very small draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS. Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Diffused Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co., 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

SAFEST DRINK

IN A HOT CLIMATE

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,

Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the hitherto formidable Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, and all Forms of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE,

Sole Proprietor.

72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852. Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

OIL.

Be sure you have *NEW* oil!

EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

TRADE MARK

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

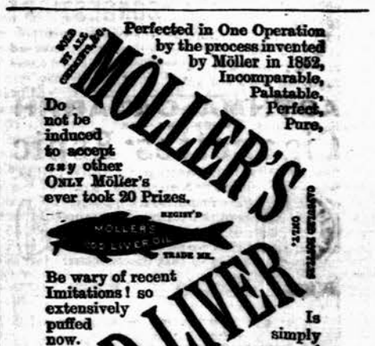
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Stale Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronised by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Travellers out for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: Evans, Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Gale & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. BOMBAY—Gaze & Co.; Gibbs & Co. MADRAS—Parry & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Thomas & Co.; Gibbs & Co.

FOR SALE.

L—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS

FOR EIGHT ANNAS.

Sold by all the Dilla Dad at the Bookstalls.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
D' GUILLIE'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
8, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
GUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Cº; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properdies of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

THE Illustrations below are a few Specimens of their Extensive and Varied Stock of Bangles and Bracelets. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., invite the favour of an early inspection by intending Purchasers. :—

Gold Bracelet, artistically set with 13 very fine Brilliants, Rs. 850.

Gold Bangles, set with fine pearls, in various designs, from Rs. 55, or from Rs. 110 per pair in case.

Gold "Daisy" Bangles, set with fine pearls, from Rs. 30, or from Rs. 60 per pair in a case.

Plain and Fancy Gold Bangles as above, in great variety, from Rs. 35.

Gold Twist, close or open patterns, from Rs. 45, or from Rs. 90 per pair.

Gold Bands, plain, engraved, or fluted, from Rs. 50.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

I. HERRING & SONS. CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest **ALE** extant.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

COLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.
Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.
A FEW OF OUR SPECIALITIES IN JEWELLERY.

Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable crystal glass, extra jewelled and Patent Regulator, Gents' size, £6 12s. 6d.

No. 774.—Solid Gold Gents' Signet Ring, 18-carat, with two bloodstones engraved on flame, £3 7s. 6d. Crests or Monograms, 7s. 6d. extra.

No. 13.—Diamond Ring, Gents', single Stone, set in 18-carat Gold, splendid value, £1 14s. to £5.

No. 22.—Diamond Ring, Ladies', 5 Stones, set in 18-carat Gold. Wonderful value, £2 5s., £4 10s. and £5 15s.

No. 774.—Gold Keeper Ring, 18-carat, £1 12s., Basket pattern.

9-carat Gold Links, 20s. per Double Pair. 18-carat Gold Links, £1 14s. per Double Pair.

No. 23.—Two fine Rubies, one real Diamond, set in 18-carat Gold, £5 5s.

No. 1,168.—Gipsy Ring, one Ruby, two Pearls, set in 9-carat Gold, 10s. 6d.

No. 697.—18-carat Gold Brooch, 12s. 6d.

SILVER ALBERTS.
Ladies', £2 2s.; Gents', Fancy Patterns, £2.
Please state for our Guarantee whether Gents' or Ladies' size is required.
Descriptive Catalogue of Watches and Jewellery, Post Free, to any part of the World.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 694.—Gold Keeper Ring, 9s.

HAIRPINS.
No. 220.—Dead Gold, 9s. per Pair.

HAIRPINS.
No. 6.—Rolled Gold, 2s. per Pair.

J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially prepared for Invalids and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the most perfect cleanliness and purity obtained by machinery and steam power are employed, the roasting, for the fine flavour, being carefully performed by hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.

NOTICES.

Stephens' Inks

Noted all over the World for their Fluidity, Intensity and Durability.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

GOLD & CO.'S

TRADE MARK

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

COLD MEDAL—PARIS 1878—
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S RENOWNED
ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER,
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
ATKINSON'S
ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN ORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1883.
SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON.
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1883.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT COLD-STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, [illegible] at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., [illegible] Messrs. GAU[illegible] Continental Messrs. [illegible]